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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY P-39 P.M. 1909.				
27th Feb	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7919
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
2 31st "	BRITANNIA*	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10519	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	950?
8th "	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at this place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Radossich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radossich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	26th Feb, 1909
SILESIA	3,159	F. Radonitch	28th Mar. 1909
VORWAERTS	3,990	B. Bolzaris	27th Apr, 1909
AUSTRIA	7,388	G. Ralich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ancona, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passenger Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage both at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,388	B. Cobol	24th Feb, 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the
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FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 22th Feb.	11 a.m. P D & O*
KOLA	1,936	Thur 25th Feb.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 26th Feb.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 29th Feb. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,936 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

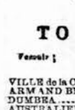
S.S. "LALPOORA," 3,260 tons, sailing on or about 27th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

22nd February, 1909.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	15th Apr, "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb, 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotge	26th Mar. 1909,

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
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D. BALDUINO	4,880	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,800	L. Manchini	15th Apr. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,700	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909

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Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
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CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G, Belsito	17th May 1909.

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THERAPION No. 3

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Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*,

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfections of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all sluggish, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, see that the name is on them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., and the practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial) from The Secretary, Johnston Vetarzo Remedies Co., 6, Bond Street, Chambers, Regent Street, London, W.C., or of Agents as above.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Sessions will be opened at 10-45 A.M., on MONDAY, the 22nd February, in the University Convocation Hall by HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, President of the Congress. This ceremony will only be OPEN to Office Bearers, Members, invited guests and holders of Red Tickets.

The Sessions will last from 22nd to 25th February inclusive, commencing daily at 11 A. M., and closing at 5-30 P.M., (with luncheon interval) excepting on the last day when closing time will be 1-30 P. M. LIGHT REFRESHMENTS for all classes will be ON SALE in the Exhibition grounds daily.

His Excellency the President will, after the above opening ceremony, inspect the Pathological Section, after which the Exhibition will be open to the Members till 6-30 P.M. and daily thereafter from 11 A. M. to 6-30 P.M., excepting on the 23rd when it will be kept open till 11 P.M. On that date there will be a Conversazione from 7 P.M. to 11 P.M., to which all members are invited. On the 26th instant His Excellency the Governor will open the Exhibition to the General Public in State at 6 P.M. and on and after that date it will be open daily from 4 P.M., to about 11-30 P.M., under conditions of admission which will be published from time to time.

At the Public opening a certain number of seats will be reserved for invited guests who will receive cards indicating the enclosures to which they are requested to proceed on arrival. After the opening ceremony His Excellency and party will inspect the Exhibition Buildings and Stands.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC are hereby informed that a Government Security for Rs. 25,000 No. 082,062 of 3½ per cent loan for 1900-01 bank endorsed has been LOST OR STOLEN from us on 13th February, last. Any one returning or giving any information to the undersigned as regards to the said paper will be rewarded.

TEJPAL JAMNADAS,
95 Lower Chitpore Road,
Calcutta.

Dated 20th February, 1909.

NOTICE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ENGLISH CHEMIST OR MEDICAL PROFESSION.

AN establishment, 40 years old as Chemists and Druggists, etc., Fort, Bombay, is available with good will, for reasonable offer. The Proprietor is about to retire from business on account of old age. Apply sharp, to No. 1153 care of this Paper.

TO OLD RUGBEIANS.

IT is PROPOSED to hold the ANNUAL O. R. DINNER in Bombay at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, 20th March.

O. R's who will be able to be present are requested to communicate with

C. N. MOBERLY,
Post Box 192, Bombay.

BOMBAY TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 22nd February, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE, OPEN to MEMBERS only, will be held in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, March 2nd, at 9-30 P.M. under the patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Subscription and application for membership (each member may bring two lady guests) should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Prof. O.V. Muller, M.A., Elphinstone College, Bombay. Last day for receiving picture is FRIDAY noon, Feb. 26th, at the Town Hall.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1909, for the execution of Annual Repairs and Petty works and for the SUPPLY of MATERIALS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further deposit of Rs. 3,000 will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. M.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, OLD STEEL TRANSVERSE SLEEPERS taken out of the line, about 260 tons available, arranged in lots of 10 tons each. Free delivery will be given at any Station on the North-Western Railway, to purchasers of a full wagon load and above.

Sleepers can be inspected in the General Stores Yard, Lahore. Offers will be received up to the 20th February, 1909, for the whole quantity or any portion of it, not less than 10 tons.

S. A. J. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 5th February, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1909, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 28th January, 1909.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N. Company's s.s. "DEVANHA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO; also from LONDON, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. "A" Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whitsell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No 1 Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1909, at 4-30 P.M., S. T., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement's of account for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th February to 19th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1909, at 4-45 P.M., (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th February to 19th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1909 at 5 p.m., (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th February to 19th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1909, at 5-10 p. m. S. T. to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th February to 19th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1909, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th February to 19th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION)
AND
(AGRA-DELHI CHORD RAILWAY).

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on 16th March, 1909, for the SUPPLY of DRUGS, MEDICAL and SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES and SUNDRIES during the year commencing 1st April, 1909.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

J. W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon,
G. I. P. Ry.

Superintending Surgeon's Office, 19th February, 1909.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION, 1909.

OPENING CEREMONY

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

FRIDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1909,

AT 6 P.M.

The public will be admitted from 4-30 to 5-30 P.M. and again from 7 P. M.

Between 5-30 and 7 P. M. no persons will be admitted excepting invited guests (for whom seats will be Reserved) and holders of Blue and White Tickets.

After the 26th the EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on week-days in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including,—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch—Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

Special concessions will be granted by the Railway Companies to persons attending from up-country Stations, who have previously purchased their Tickets.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books five rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

Coupon Tickets to be had from Messrs. ABDOOLA & Co., at the Exhibition Door, also from N. POWELL & Co., Hornby Road, or F. CABRAL AND SON, Kalbadevi Road, ADERJEE DOSABHOY CHOKESY, Moos Building, Grant Road, ABDUL WAHAB CUMBERALLI & Co., Nagdevi Street.

EXCELSIOR
MOUNTAIN SLIDE.

OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

From 6 P.M. to 11 P.M.

ADMISSION 2 ANNAS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!

For the second series of the ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

BILLIARDS.

24TH FEBRUARY (WEDNESDAY),
COMMENCING 9 P. M. SHARP,
AT THE CARLTON CLUB,
(Above British India Press), BYCULLA.

ALEC. TAYLOR,
(Champion of North England,
VERSUS
GEO. GRIMSWADE.

The Champion will concede 400 in 750 up and after the game will give an Exhibition of fancy and trick strokes.

ADMISSION, Rs. 2.

Tickets may be obtained from PYRE'S, Apollo Hotel; REBERTS and Co; and at the door.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1909.

RECITAL at 6-15 P.M.

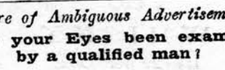
PROGRAMME.

1.—Fugue in E flat.....I. S. Bach.
2.—Largo.....Handel.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
3.—Audante Espressivo .....Sullivan.
(From Symphony in E.)
4.—Air..... "O rest in the Lord"...Mendelssohn.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
5 { Pastorale .....Salome.
Water Music .....Handel.
6.—Song..."There is a green hill far away" .....Gounod.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
Hymn 215 .....Gounod.
7.—Arioso..."Laud we now our God".Handel.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
(Violin Obligato, Mr. Arnold Schmuck.)
8.—Grand Chorus ..... Guilmant.

During the Singing of the Hymn, a collection will be made for the Organ Fund, which is heavily in debt.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?



If not, consult DR. DINSHAW

DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts (, 8, Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist of 40 years. Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from Fever?—If so, send to Phillips and Co., for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle. The only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 858, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and still lasting work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Cooks and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 3. Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HALF FURNISHED FLAT, vacant in April, Electric Lights and Fans, separate entrance, suit Married Couple or two Bachelors.—Apply to Box No. 1039, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. The largest and leading in the East, yet none or trouble waged. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours

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"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

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TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade Englich-made

Coventry Cycles,

warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

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on 29 June, 2017

NOTICE.

THE SALE
- - OF - -
ANCIENT CHINA
- - AND - -
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES

will take place on

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY,
24th, 25th and 27th February,
at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.),
in the Room adjoining
MESSRS. JOST & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, **BOMBAY.**

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
ARE THE AUCTIONEERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture of a Lady such as wardrobes, electric fans and electric lights, Chubb's lock, safe in teak cupboard, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almirahs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, sideboard, large lot of oil pictures, large partition screen, ebonized upright piano in good order.

At 3 p. m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers,
1 Light Rubber-tyred vis a-vis.
1 Light Rubber-tyred victoria.
The property of a lady:
1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with grey Arab gelding and harness.

SALE of ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE, in one lot, at Cruikshank Road, opposite the Elphinstone High School.

Under instructions from the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. H. C. Joseph and S.J. Tellery, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated 3rd December, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, To-morrow TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), the Alex's Chronophone, consisting of plant, tent, machinery, films, furniture, &c., with its goodwill.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the above is on view.

Private offers for the above will be received by the undersigned or Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, to the mortgagees.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, the mortgagees' Attorneys, at their Office, No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 25th Instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Mr. Maneckji Pestonji, Cabinet-maker, closing his business, consisting of—

Cabinet-size photo frames, engravings, water colours, oil paintings oleographs, views etc., picture wires and silk cords, cases of gold leaf, and coloured mouldings such as brown and gilt, black and gilt, oak and gilt, picture glasses, plate glasses, pole balls and sticks, furniture such as substantial and easy and light chairs dining chairs, Cornon chairs, teapoys, boot jacks, chest of drawers, wall brackets, mirrors, side tables, walking-sticks, glass show cases with drawers for pictures, glass show cupboards, teak, and blackwood and mahogany furniture, planks, carpenter's tools, etc.]

The above is on view.

On FRIDAY the 5th Prox. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 78, Upper Colaba, opposite the Afghan Church, the valuable and handsome french-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble-topped tables, tiled top teapoys, bedsteads, single and doubled almiras, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, rich glassware and crockery-ware, best platedware by Elkington, Walker and Hall etc., glass door show cases and book press, Singapore cane furniture, newly new cottage piano, bead cbicks made to order, Josts Radio fan, Milner's safe, rich table ornaments, China matting, bicycle, pictures, Persian rugs, one 6 H. P. three seated DeDion Motor-car with new tyres, hood, lamp, brass petrol tank etc., with accessories in working order (good hill climber, and suitable for Doctors or Merchants) Gueruksha etc., the property of H. A Mooney Esq., and others.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION Sale of a large quantity of different kinds of metals such as cupro nickel old envelopes and pig, gunmetal, old pig and scrap and a quantity of Miscellaneous unservicable stores at the Castle Park, Arsenal, Fort, Behind Town Hall,

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer-in-charge Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals, such as cupro nickel old envelopes, cupro nickel pig, gun metal old pig and scrap, iron cast and wrought, brass sheet also a quantity of old leather, canvas rope, oil drums, timber firewood, tin and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchasers of stores shall pay Cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent and pay the balance and clear the lots within two days from the date of acceptance of offers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 63: 57-59: 52: 4-3: 2, Case No. 313: 314: 321: 327: 333 Mahomedkhan Pakhadi.

Building Street Nos. 392-394: Case No. 442, Samuel Street.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1909.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lopra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Tooliygunge

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. I (ground floor), Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing-room cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, glass door book presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedstead, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc., the property of K. Paul, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3 Grant's Buildings, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, drawingroom cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, Jost Radio fan, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, ice box, rich carpets, bicycles, wearing apparels, evening suits by Leach and Weborny, etc. etc., the property of the late Mr. E. Shrewsbury and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Situate at Gaiwadi Lane near Kalbadevi Road.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will, by order of the surviving executor and executrix of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagor Maganlal Kahandas, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 13th day of June, 1895, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1909, at 4-30 in the afternoon, on the premises the undermentioned property.—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate at Cavel or Gaiwadi a bye-lane off Dady Seth Agiary Lane near Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub district of Bombay admeasuring 225 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less together with the house or building standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 30 then under No. 87 and now under Ward No. 3669, Street No. 26 and bounded on the North and West by the Cavel passage, on the South by the house of Mathew D'Souza and on the East

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain A. J. Cole arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo, 10 cases opium and 5 cabin and 242 deck passengers.

THE steamer Glenlyon, 2,654 tons, Captain R. J. Fairley arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow etc with a general cargo,

THE steamer Thornluck 2,345 tons, Captain H. Shotton arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Sanctoria, 2,377 tons, Captain W. Ward sailed on Saturday for Akyab in ballast.

THE steamer Annie 2,445 tons, Captain J. Jones arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Geiqua, 2,099 tons, Captain R. W. Crome, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, in ballast.

THE P. and O. Company mail steamer Salsetta, 239 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin sailed on Saturday for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Britannia 1,969 tons, Captain J. E. Damson sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with ballast.

THE Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2,464 tons, Captain R. Smith sailed yerterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Widgwood, Mr. Thompson, Captain and Mrs. Wynter, Mr. H. L. E. Phipp's party, Mr. Schemming, Mr. S. M. Kaka. Mr. J. B. Lloyds, Captain Williams. Major Nipean, Mr. Samirnul, Mr. Lock and 129 deck.

A DRIFT AT SEA.

THE Port Officer, Rangoon sent the following to the Port Officer, Bombay on the 19th instant as follows:—

The Port Officer at Akyab wires "Master of the s.s. "Kapurthala" reports having passed on the 18th that the floating submerged wreckage with a small mast upright in Latitude 21·57 N. Longitude 91·E. 47 Please warn shipping.

Captain Ottilio Foresti, Commander of the Austrian Lloyd's.s. "Koerber," en-route from Trieste to Bombay, reports that he sailed from Aden on Saturday the 13th instant, and directed to Bombay, and met on the 14th in the Latitude 13·55' N. and Longitude 50·37" E. A swimming buoy evidently loosened, she was rusty with an iron mast on the top of which was a cage-ball keeping afloat a white-green striped flag.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain, A W Heneage R N Flagship
H M S Fox...Captain A S Hunt .....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

General Henry Hunt Capt.....Marsters .....U S Navy
General Henry Knox Capt ...R Rasmusen ...U S Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 20.

Annie.....2145 Jones .....
Alberts Trevis.....2147 Crocee .....T Morrison & Co
Assaye.....4359 Gordon .....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Bime.....1899 Stockwell ..... S Wallace & Co
Bulimba.....1697 Butler .....M M & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Grantleyhall...2583 Wie .....P & O Co
Gowanburn...2723 Forbes .....K Nixon & Co
Grigua .....2999 Cromie-Antwerp &c ...W & A G & Co
Hoscinee...993 Jourdan .....B & P S N Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
Ismaila.....3341 Ross .....M M & Co
Koh .....510 Moxon .....M M & Co
Kt of St George ...2997 Stephens ...Kobe 6-3 K N & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry.....M Mackenzie & Co
Nawab.....2041 Gorkhill .....T Morrison & Co
Rehmani.....1872 Geddie .....B & P S N Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd .....B & H S N Co
Shahallun ....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Shah Nasir ....2555 Revill.....S & H S N Co
Singa.....1912 Mofison .....S Wallace & Co
Sanctoria...2379 Ward .....Bombay
Seirstad...647 Tananger .....F F C & Co
Strathgharey...2340 Cathope .....W & A G & Co
Ziania.....2339 Clarke .....Andrew Yule & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delhi	4781	Andrews	Shanghai	3-3	P & O S N Co
B Tokio	2481	Tarn	Karachi	28-2	F M & Co
C & R Clan Urquhart	3757	Sommer felt	...N F 10-3		F Muir & Co
D & E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	3-3	M M & Co
F Haddon Hall	2577	Abram	Marseilles	23-2	K N & Co
G Naseri 911		LeMierre	Persian Gulf	1-3	B & P S N Co
H Parthia	5236	Rohde	Hull	22 2	W & A G & Co
K Totomi Maru	2461	Smith	Kobe	21-2	N Y Kaisha
M Calcedonia	3529	Gordon	London	27-2-09	P & O S N Co
N Queen Elizabeth	2748	Riston	Baltimore	25-2	A Willis
O President	2086	Muhlbauer	Zanzibar	26 2	A Strandes
P Shah Ameer	1922	Harrison	Mauritius		22-2 E & A M Jeewanji

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Elysia	3994	Haig	Liverpool	27-2 W & A G & Co
3	Islanda	3361	Roberts-n	Rangoon	24-2M M & Co
4	Strathtay	2350	Mackenzie	Antwerp	20-2 W & A Graham & Co
6	Yetorofu Maru	3367	Sato	Kobe	27-2 N Y Kaisha
7	Austria	4379	Cobol	Kobe	24-2 A L S N Co
8	Koerber	3164	Foresti	Trieste	1-3 A L S N Co
9	Beanfels	3559	Zittlosen	Karachi	26-2 W & A G & Co
10 & 11	City of London	5693	Whish	Karachi	1-3 K Nixon & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Summers	London	13-3 P & O Co M W D D
	Obra	3520	Cammac	Rangoon	23-2M M & Co H W P D
	Ponani	552	Shamsudin	Bmagar	20-2Bo S N Co Ld H W V D
	Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	22-2 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Griqua s	Crome	Busreh, Feb 13
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, Feb 18
	Annie s	Jones	Calcutta, Feb 7
21	Thornbeck s	Shotton	Calcutta, Feb 10
	Glenlyon s	Fairley	Glasgow, Dec 18
	Dwarka s	Cole	Busreh, Feb 13

DEPARTURES.

Feb	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Sanctoria s	Ward	Akyab
	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden
	Britannia s	Davison	Rangoon, &c

The steamer Totomi Maru, Smith, for Kobe, &c, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Clan Urquhart, for Antwerp, &c.
" Shah Naser, for Trieste, &c.
" Griqua, for Antwerp, &c.
" Islanda, for Rangoon, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
11	Clan Macinnes	Liverpool
11	Camberwell	London
14	Otara	Rangoon
15	Hymettus	Melbourne
16	Clan Fraser	Liverpool
17	Clan Macneil	Coast
17	Crosby Hall	Cocanada
18	Dilwara	London
18	Ilria	Rangoon
18	Nudden	Bombay
19	Loodiana	Calcutta
19	Stanley Hall	Cocanada

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, SATURDAY, FEB. 13.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date	Vessels.	From	Date	To
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagen		
Jan. 2	R. N. Elba	Mogadicio		
31	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Perim		
Feb. 6	U. S. A. Army Transport General Henry J. Hunt	Hampton	8	Manila
	U. S. A. Army Transp rt General Henry Knox	Hampton	8	Manila
	Falcon	Berbera	8	Somali Coast
7	Natal	Marseilles	7	Mauritius
	Shaik Barkhus	Perim	8	Perim
	Egypt	London	7	Bombay
8	A. Vispucci	Mussawa	8	Mussawa
	Kloist	Bremen	8	Yokohama
9	Austria	Trieste	10	Kobe via Bbay
	Indramayo	New York	9	China & Japan
	Istria	Yokohama	9	Hamburg
	HMS Philomel	Berbera	11	Lashkori
	Enna	Port Sudan	10	Red Sea Ports
10	Nera	Marseilles	10	Yokohama
	Sardinia	London	10	Calcutta
	Binger	D'Jibonti	11	D'Jibouti
	Victoria	Sydney	10	London
	Sfaxetie	Bombay		
	Ceylon	Calcutta	10	London
	Boltonhall	Cardiff		
11	Burgermeistar	Hamburg	11	Durban
	Naderi	Busreh	12	Jeddah
12	Botoum	Pulo Sambo	13	E'lish Channel
	Africa	Hodeidah	13	Mokalla
	Clan Lamont	Galle	12	Londo a
	Koerber	Trieste	13	Bombay
	Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Yokohama	13	Hamburg
	Bremen	Bremen	13	Sydney
	Falcon	Berbera		
	Oxus	Mauritius	13	Marseilles
	S. Ship Shah Jehan	Busreh		

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia left Trieste on the 18th instant and is expected here on the 5th March.

The steamer Umsinga, of the Natal Direct Line which left Bombay on the 7th instant arrived at Suez on 19th idem.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—523 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 64 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 57 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 11 bales wool, A H Mamujiand Co; 61½ cwts condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 50 bales wool, H A Janmahomed; 44 bales wool, K Rukhubdas; 35 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co; 6 bales silk waste, A Abdulally; 70 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—27 bales yarn, Bradbiery Brady and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—501 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 cwts nigerseed, Kaner and Kranse; 17 cwts ramputri, 79 cwts dry ginger and 80 cwts turmeric, H Jairam; 501 cwts kurdee seed, A Blascheck and Co; 92 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 83 cwts condiments N K Jussawalla; 2,000 cwts cottonseed David Sassoon and Co; 115 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 6 bales carpets, G H Mahomed and Sons.

FOR BOSTON.

Caledonia s—180 cwts isinglass, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—4 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Parthia s—4,000 cwts cottonseed Sanday and Co. 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Bell Russ and Co.

Tokio s—6,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhurt s—1,000 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

Strathtay s—55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1 bale cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Chupra s—2,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndecate, 200 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 602 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

Haddon Hall s—50 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 91 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR PORTSAID (For Orders.)

Griqua s—87,800 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Haddon Hall s—20 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—500 cwts myrabolams, G M Merchant and Co; 150 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 220 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 770 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 550 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 8 cwts guts Latham and Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—275 bales cotton, and 6,000 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—385 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 565 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co; 125 cwts olibanum, E Virji; 465 cwts olibanum, 151 cwts mother of pearl shells, M Jafferbhoy; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co; 600 bales cotton. J A Begbie and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—50 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—525 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 207 cwts turmeric and 100 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co; 237 cwts olibanum, B Nazir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—100 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 150 cwts gum, F P Talati; 50 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—50 bales yarn, The M B Kaisha.

Austria s—750 cwts onion, R E Dadachanji; 10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—350 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

Austria s—100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—150 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Austria s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Yetorofu Maru s—1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Kt of St. George s—400 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 2,200. bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 350 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Totomi Maru s—150 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Austria s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Kt of St George s—350 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Austria s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Kt of St George s—50 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 300 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Delhi s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ASPINWALL—February 19, at Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, the wife of John E. Aspinwall, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DINWIDDLE—February 16, at 14, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of R. Dinwiddie of a daughter.

LEESON—February 9, at the Elen Hospital, Calcutta the wife of Mr. G. W. Leeson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MURPHY—WALKER—February 10, at St. Stephen's Church, Dum Dum, by the Venerable W. A. G. Luckman, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev. S. S. Scott, Chaplain of Dum Dum, Stella Margaret, younger daughter of Major Melville Walker, R.A., and Mrs. Walker, to Captain Charles Cecil Rowe Murphy, the Suffolk Regiment, Adjutant 1st Battalion Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, second son of Colonel and Mrs. T. Murphy of Coleyhurst Sussex.

DEATH.

MEARS—January 17, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, at the age of 70, Allen Mears, Burmah Railways Co., and late of East Indian Railway.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 4m.; Sun sets, 6h. 42m.; High water, 0-34m., 0-52a.; Low water, 6·46m., 6-44a.

Medical Congress in Bombay, to be opened by H. E. the Governor as President, University Hall, 10-45 a. m.

Inspection of the Pathological Section after the opening.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.

Empire Theatre, lecture on Malaria by Professor Ronald Ross, 6-30 p.m.

Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, Home Street, 4 p.m.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, annual meeting of the Bombay Branch, Cathedral Girls' School, 6 p. m.

St. Mary's ex-Students' Union, Concert in aid of the Foundling Home, 9 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim: "There is scope for chance everywhere; let your hook be always hanging ready. In the eddies where you least expect it, there will be a fish."—OVID.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m.; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, February 23.—Medical Congress, University Hall, 11 a. m. Pathological Section, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Conversazione, 7 p. m. to 11 p. m. Contested Municipal Election, Cruickshank Road, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 3m.; Sun sets, 6h. 42m.

Wednesday, February 24.—Medical Congress in Bombay. 11 a m. Bombay Hunt, Chackla. Municipal Standing Committee, 1-9 p.m. Bombay Races, Ninth Extra Meeting. Sun rises, 7h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m.

Thursday, February 25.—Medical Congress in Bombay, 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Bombay Annual Indian Medical Service Dinner, Freemasons' Hall, 8-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m.; High water, 2-37m. 3-21a.; Low water, 8-45m., 8-57a.

Friday, February 26.—Opening of the Medical Congress Exhibition to the public by H. E. the Governor, 6 p.m. Bombay Hunt, the Jackal Club. Y. M. C. A., Annual Social Meeting, 9-30 p.m. All-India Hospital Assistants' Conference, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Parel, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m.; High water, 3-19m., 4 21a.; Low water, 9-34m., 9-35a.

Saturday, February 27.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, 4 p.m. to 11-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 4·4m., 5-36a. Low water, 10-32m, 11-26a.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On the Dadar Station, a passenger, name Hari Gopal, slighted from a third class compartment of a Coorla train at 10-30 on Saturday morning and dropped dead on the platform. He was said to have been suffering from fever and cold for some time.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred on board the steamship "Queen Elizabeth" lying in the harbour on Friday last. Rama, (30), a labourer, was sweeping the 'tween hatch when he accidentally slipped and fell into the hold. It was a drop of about 19 feet, and he was killed on the spot.

FOUNDLING HOME.—The attention of our readers is drawn to the Concert and Dance which is to be held at the St. Mary's ex-Students' Union, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, in aid of the Foundling Home. This institution is well deserving of support, and no doubt many will avail themselves of the opportunity of spending a pleasant evening.

LOST CRAFT.—A Pattehmari (No. 1469) is reported to have gone down with its cargo which consisted of Shabadi stones. The craft was in charge of Tindal Raghu Surisji and it shipped water when off the Kennery Light House. The tindal and crew got off into a tony and were picked up. The Pattehmari and its cargo, valued at Rs. 800, were lost, but no lives were sacrificed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPEAL COURT.

VILLAGES IN DISPUTE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL VS. BAI RAJBAI BAPABHAI.

For the Appellant-defendant: The Advocate-General with Mr. Ramdatt Desai.

For the Respondent-plaintiff: Mr. Inverarity with the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh.

Claim: Rs. 5,230.

Plaintiff sued the defeadant for continuing in possession of title to a village, and for a permanent injunction restraining the defendant or his servants from obstructing her in her possession, except for levying the Jamabandi. Counsel's arguments were still being heard. This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, District Judge of Ahmedabad.

There were 17 villages, originally possessed by the ancestors of the plaintiff; she averred that eight flourishing ones were taken away, and nine minor villages were left. Of these nine, Chhoradi village, in Taluka Sanand, was now the subject of dispute between the contending parties, the principle applicable to it being the same as would be applicable to the remaining ones. The Government averred, that the possession of these nine villages depended on their will and pleasure whereas the respondent-plaintiff contended that she, as well as her ancestors, held them on the "Kashati" tenure, something like the talukdars', and her rights and possession could in no way be disturbed except for the purposes of collecting the annual Jamabandi, and revising it when the period for which it had been fixed expired. The village had continued in her ancestors' possession many years before the commencement of the British rule. A son was born to Tank Dolat Mahomed, who was the eighth descendant from Fateh Mahomed Tank, uncle of Sultan Ahmedshah, Emperor of Gujarat. His daughter Dadibibi was married to Korashi Jaforbhai, a descendant of the prophet of Mecca. Bai Nandbai's deceased husband, Malek Fatumia Bapabhai, was a descendant of the Dadibibi and Bai Rajbai the plaintiff, who has a minor, was Nandbai's heir. Rajbais's father, Bapabhai, was also a descendant of the Dadibibi. Rajbai was married to Malek Adamia Karamkhan. There were 19 villages enjoyed as Inami Jaghirs by the descendants of Fateh Mahomed Tank, in the Viramgam Taluka. Two of these, Jalapur and Wanalia, descended to Dadibibi by way of inheritance from her father. Chhoradi was a grant from the earlier rulers to Dadibibi's ancestors. In this way, these three villages were possessed by Bai Nandbai's husband, and by Bai Rajbai's father. By a notice, dated 27th January, 1898, the Bombay Government demanded possession from them of Chhoradi, which was under their ownership for a period exceeding 200 years, and in respect of which they possessed right superior to hereditary talukdars. But in order to respect the practise, they had paid on the village Jama assessment to the Government for a long time.

The defendant denied that Choradi was the plaintiff's private property as Inami Jaghir. It was in Bapabhai's possession by virtue of a Patta or lease, dated 22nd December, 1879, for eight years, on payment of an annual assessment of Rs. 159. On expiry of the Patta, the Pattadar was bound to give up possession to the Government, in the event of a renewal of the Patta being refused. The plaintiff's claim was barred by the Law of Estoppel, as since the commencement of the British administration in the Taluka in 1822-23, Choradi was held by the plaintiff's ancestors on Pattas of short duration. Her claim was also barred by the Law of Limitation.

The learned Judge elaborately discussed the history of the villages, and of the Kashati tenure. He said that Mr. Williamson, a former Revenue Commissioner, admitted that Kashatis had possession before the Peshwa farmed Gujarat to the Gaikwad. Were the Kashatis tenant-at-will, and incompetent to manage the land, all the 17 villages not the eight only would have become liable to resumption. When pensions were offered to the Kashatis in the room of these villages, they refused to accept them from Mr. Williamson, on the ground that it would deprive them of the respectability and dignity of land-holders. A compromise was effected by Mr. Williamson in 1823, by allowing them leases for seven years of nine villages, out of the 17. The Kashatis had money; they took lands on mortgage, or purchased them. They had strong arms to maintain their possession. They had miniature Courts like the talukdars'. They sent people to prison; they had havelis or large palatial buildings for their residence; they had their retainers. Had it been resolved in 1823 to treat all their villages as Khalsa, they might have been recognised since as survey tenants.

Discounting the value of certain inaccurate revenue reports, the District Judge held that the villages were left permanently to the plaintiff's ancestors; but it was open to Government to revise the Jama, according to the history of the Settlement of 1823. Mr. Cruikshank in 1825, and Mr Rogers in 1851, classed these ancestors as talukdars; numerous other officers addressed them similarly, including the President in Council in 1862, who referred to a Viramgam Kashati as a talukdar. The tenure was talukdari; the lands descended from father to son. Decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff Rajbai, with costs.

MURDER OF A SON AND DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. TUKARAM BIN BAPU.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara, who convicted him, on his own plea of guilty of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Mr. Roper, in his finding, said the accused pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering his son and daughter-in-law. His statement in the Sessions Court left no room for doubting that he committed a double murder in a fit of passion. As death resulted from the use of an axe, it must be presumed that the accused knew that his act would in all probability have fatal consequences if he did not actually intend to cause death. Although he stated that he had a grievance against both his victims and had been quarrelling with his son for a year, no immediate provocation appeared to have been given, and Mr. Roper was of opinion that the offence could not be regarded as less than murder. He accordingly convicted the accused of murder. In passing sentence, he said, allowance might be made for accused's somewhat advanced age and the probability that he had a just cause for anger. Thus, said Mr. Roper, although the crime was a passionate and brutal, one, he thought that the extreme penalty might be remitted. Accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

NO ERROR OF LAW IN COMMITMENT.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. DINDVAL BALNATH.

THIS was a reference from Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Surat, forwarding the record and proceedings in this case on the file of Mr. Durgeshwar N. Trivedi, First Class Magistrate at Mandvi, who had committed the accused to take his trial at the Sessions Court on charges under Sections 327 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused, a Police Constable, beat Margho Chotio, Somlo Sonardo, and Sanchlo Dulko, made them to believe that he could fine them, then fined them, made them to believe that, if they did not pay the fines, they would have to be imprisoned, and further beat them, and as a consequence they paid to the accused Rs. 2, Re. 1, and Re. 1 respectively; and the accused received the amounts. The Magistrate had committed the case for trial by the Court of Sessions. The charge was that the accused, on the 6th September last, at Kimdungsura, voluntarily caused hurt to the persons named above for the purpose of extorting money from each of them, and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 327; that he, thereafter on the same day, by deceiving the said persons, dishonestly induced them, under the influence of the said deception to believe that he could fine them, and that he fined them accordingly, and made them further to believe that, if they failed to pay the fines, they would have to be sent to prison for four to six months, and this induced them intentionally to pay him Rs. 4, which none of them would have paid if they were not so deceived, etc. The charge, as framed by the Magistrate, said Mr. Varley. specified two separate and distinct offences. They were alleged to have been committed at different times, and in separate places, and must be tried separately under Section 233 of the Criminal Procedure Code, if, as appeared to be the prosection case, accused, on failure to extort, resorted to deception. If, however, as argued by the Public Prosecutor, the case for the prosecution was that the series of acts was so connected together as to form one and the same transaction; and the prosecution sought to prove that, either in consequence of the ill-treatment or in consequence of the deception practised by the accused, the complainants were induced to part with their money, the charge must, under Section 236, be framed in the alternative. An argument was adduced by the Public Prosecutor that extortion should be considered to be cheating, if the person upon whom extortion was practised believed the representations of the practiser of extortion; and that the frame of the charge was correct, though it be actually extortion, which was alleged against the accused as the "causa causans" of the complainants' parting with the money. It was clear, Mr. Varley said, that no such argument was present to the mind of the Magistrate when he framed the charge. Mr. Varley was of opinion that the Sessions Court could not so amend the charge or alter it at this stage as to give the accused notice of the offence or offences with which he was charged, and recommend, in the interests of justice, that the commitment may be quashed and the trial begun "de novo," either on two separate charges for distinct offences, or on alternative charges according to the case which may be put forward for the prosecution. The Sessions Judge, therefore, recommended that the commitment be quashed under Section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Their Lordships, in dealing with the reference, said the Court saw no error of law in the commitment, and the papers were to be returned.

A DODGE TO BE DISCOURAGED.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

B. BHIMAJI BALKUNDI VS. LAXMAN RAMACHANDRA.

For Plaintiff-respondent, Mr. G. S. Rao.

For Defendant-appellant, Mr. N. V. Gokhale.

Plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant the balance of Rs. 1,157 due on a bond by the sale of the property mortgaged, and in case of deficit from the defendant person ally. Defendant, while admitting the mortgage deed, contended that the interest charged was very high, that he was an agriculturist and that accounts should be taken under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Bagalkot, who gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Bijapur amended the decree of the Lower Court and directed payment of the amount by instalments as defendant was an agriculturist. Against this decree an appeal was admitted into the High Court.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering judgment, said: The appellant claims the right to appeal under an assignment from the defendant in the suit out of which this second appeal arises. There was a decree in that suit passed against that defendant on the 1st of October, 1906. The defendant appealed and while the appeal was pending the defendant assigned the property in dispute to the present appellant on the 8th of May, 1907. The Appellant did not however apply to the Appellate Court to bring him on the record in place of the defendant then appealing and the appeal was decided with the defendant as appellant. The present appellant now asks to be allowed to stand in the place of the defendant for the purposes of this second appeal. Rule 10 of Order XXII of the Code makes it discretionary with the Court to allow that or not, and under the circumstances of the present case I would decline to exercise the discretion in favour of the appellant. He lay by in spite of his assignment while the appeal to the District Court was pending, and seeing that the defendant lost that appeal substantially he now comes forward with his assignment. Such laches must be discouraged. We dismiss the appeal with costs.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton said: I agree to the order, although I am not at all certain that Rule 10 of Order XXII of the new Section 372 of the Old Civil Procedure Code, whichever it be, has any application to the facts of this case. But if it has not, it seems to me that the so-called appellant has not any right to be heard, because he was not a party to the decree against which he professes to appeal and did not acquire by assignment a right to appeal after that decree was made.

KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.—Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas presided at the prize distribution, in connection with the Kapole Students' Union held in the Madhav Bag on Saturday night. In congratulating the successful students of the Kapole community, the chairman advised them to avoid participating in political agitation. Prizes were then given away to the Kapole students who had been successful in the various University examinations last year.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

APPRENTICE OR SERVANT?

Before Mr. Mody.

NICHOLAS GOMES VERSUS MINGEL D'SOUZA.

For Plaintiff: Mr K. R. Koregaonkar.

For Defendant: Mr. Godinho.

Plaintiff brought this suit to recover from the defendant the amount spent for board and lodging of one D. D'Souza, nephew of the Defendant, which the latter undertook to pay. The Defendant contended that there was no undertaking on his part to pay for board and lodging. He said his nephew was kept in the service of the plaintiff and not as an apprentice for the purpose of learning tailoring work. Evidence was called and the learned Judge remarked that it was very doubtful whether the defendant gave the undertaking. He requested plaintiff that he would pay for the board and lodging during the time that the defendant's nephew was learning the work as a tailor. The learned Judge therefore dismissed the suit but no order was made as to costs.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

Before Mr. Donald.

SADYA MAHADU VS THE GLOBE MILLS, LIMITED.

For the Plaintiff: Mr. Koregaonkar.

For the Defendant: Mr. Bilimoria.

In this case plaintiff sued the defendant company for two months' wages, alleging that he was wrongfully dismissed. Plaintiff was employed as a mill hand in the throstle department of the mills.

The defence was that plaintiff was not dismissed and that he struck work along with others and consequently was not entitled to his wages. The defendant company was put to great inconvenience by the plaintiff and others in consequence of the strike organised by them. After taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, the learned Second Judge awarded one month's wages to the plaintiff with consent of the defendant company.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF WINE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

INSPECTOR GOUGH charged one Ramadeva, a labourer, with importing country liquor without a license. The charge against the accused was that on Friday night he was trying to pass the barrier at Mody Bunder with a bundle, when he was asked by a Customs peon as to its contents.

The accused replied that it contained clothes. However, on a search being made, a china jar full of country liquor was found.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he did not know that the bundle contained the wine. The bundle was given to one of his comrades by somebody to be conveyed to the latter's house. He was obliging his comrade by taking the bundle.

The Customs peon said that the bundle, carried by the accused, also contained two or three shirts which were not generally worn by the class of people to which the accused belonged.

The Magistrate asked if there was evidence to prove guilty knowledge on the part of the accused.

Inspector Gough informed the Court that under the Abkari Act, it was not necessary to prove guilty intention, the mere fact that the accused was carrying the liquor from the Bunder being sufficient to convict him.

The accused wanted to call witnesses.

Further hearing was adjourned.

A GAOL BIRD.

BEFORE the same Magistrate, one Piraji Vithoba was charged with the theft of a bundle of pies, belonging to Isfandear Ardeshir, a shroff. It appeared from the evidence that on Friday night, the complainant's servant saw the accused trying to make off with the bundle from one of the stalls. He raised an alarm and the accused was arrested by a policeman.

The accused said he was drunk and did not know what he was doing.

The accused, who had a number of previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LA

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

IS TURKEY IN A SLOUGH OF DESPOND ?

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—What Japan thinks of Turkey we have partly shown. The Japanese military expert whom our Constantinople correspondent interviewed waxed eloquent on Turkey's shortcomings. Some of his strictures we have already recorded. Others are worth noticing for what they connote. "The country," it seems, "has run out of small change so that if you want to buy a paper in the morning you may go to ten different news stalls before you can get change for a "piastre" and when you do change money you invariably lose. The Post Office has run out of some ordinary varieties of postage stamps, Orders on the Treasury are held in such light esteem that if a governor who has been waiting a year for his salary gets such an order for £1,000, he will be lucky if a money-changer gives him £500 for the document in question." As for the army, Japanese observers find that corruption is almost as rife under the new as it was under the old "regime." "No attempt is made to work the one cartridge factory which has been put up in Constantinople, because the Turkish officers get more 'commission' by placing periodical orders for cartridges in foreign countries. At present Turkey depends on Germany for her supply of shells and cartridges, although it is possible that before the year is out Germany and Austria may be fighting her and the rest of Europe. At present Turkey has not enough ammunition to last her for three months and it will be a year before the orders she has just placed in Germany are executed."

With all these facts and a thousand others of the same kind staring them in the face, the Japanese military authority from whom we quote is astounded at England's confidence in Turkey. "Things are infinitely worse here," he said to our Constantinople correspondent, "than ever they were in China and I am amazed at Europe going up the Yangtsze to punish natives who disturb missionaries while permitting such an awful condition of affairs to prevail in Europe itself. Some of the British newspapers and the Balkan Committee," the Japanese military expert goes on to say, "are making a mistake by their immoderate enthusiasm for Young Turkey inasmuch as they are leading the Young Turks to suppose that they will have British support in case of an armed conflict with Austria and have consequently made an Austro-Turkish war almost inevitable, whereas it is quite certain that Turkey will not have English support in case of war but will be left in the lurch just as the Danes were when the Germans took Schleswig-Holstein. Again, it is perfectly clear that Austria has all the trumps in her hand and that if war takes place in the Spring, she will go through Servia, Montenegro and Turkey like a knife through cheese and will emerge from the conflict with the two first-mentioned states and a considerable slice of the ast-mentioned one forming part of her dominions, while Bulgaria which will of course act in combination with Austria will also get some of the spoils. With Russia confessedly unable to act, France inferior in military strength to Germany and England certain to do nothing, the Germans will have it all their own way. Austria will not have to detach a man to her Italian or Russian frontiers. Germany's declaration that she will brook no interference will effectively localize the conflict. The certainty that a war with Austria at the present moment would mean the ruin of Turkey and perhaps her expulsion from Europe, damps any enthusiasm Japan may be tempted to have for the Turks."

We give these views as those of Japanese officer who from his position may be supposed to reflect the mind of his nation. Why he should be so anxious to make out that on the one hand England's friendship is worth nothing to Turkey and that on the other hand Turkey is unworthy of England's friendship we need not here be at pains to consider. What seems obvious is that it is not a desire to promote Ottoman interests which chiefly animates him. At the same time there is something in his disparagement of all things Turkish which the Turkish people will be wise to ponder if they are to rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things. After studying the Austrain army and those in Servia and Turkey this Japanese military expert finds that, while the former is undoubtedly a splendid fighting machine, magnificently organised, the Turkish army, though composed of brave men, has so many drawbacks that it has no chance whatever. The soldiers don't know how to use their rifles properly, they are quite innocent of manœuvring on a large scale and they are ignorant of the very A.B.C. of great military evolutions. He discovered that the Turkish troops knew nothing of those cartridges with wooden bullets which are used in manœuvres without which manœuvres are impossible, and this fact as well as the sight of Turkish troops trying to manœuvre has convinced him that several Turkish army corps simp'y cannot act in harmony at all, that the war will be merely a series of gigantic. Serb and Turkish debacles, and that before hostilities have lasted a month Europe will be wondering how it ever came to entertain the extraordinary delusion that Turkey and Servia had the ghost of a chance against Austria. "It will be like our war with China," he remarked, "when Europe thought that we had no chance whatever and did not change its mind until we had taken Port Arthur." Many military experts outside Japan will not endorse this contemptuous appraisement of Turkey's fighting strength. Nevertheless there is good reason to believe that past misgovernment and departmental corruption have played havoc with the efficiency of the Turkish army.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—Mr. Asquith and his colleagues have some reason to view the Session which opened yesterday with feelings of apprehension. The King's Speech is a colourless document, remarkable more for its omissions than for its pronouncement upon current topics. There is the customary assurance that our relations with the Powers are characterised by sincere cordiality, and a special reference is made to the improvement that shows itself in our intercourse with Germany. Emphasis is laid upon the slackening of tension in the Near Eastern situation, and credit is claimed for the progress which has been made between the United States and ourselves in the negotiations touching outstanding questions. In short the King's Speech, leaving Persia aside or the moment, finds the international horizon cloudless. This is a very gratifying condition of things, seeing that the last few months have given us more than the usual crop of rumours of war. It would be well, however, not to pin one's faith to the Liberal assurance that the peace of the Continent is inviolable. History abounds in instances of the outbreak of hostilities just at an hour when the nations were congratulating themselves upon the sincere attachment of civilisation to peace. In our survey of the general European situation we are reminded at every turn that the snows of the Balkans have begun to melt, and that in the next few weeks military operations will be possible in that region.

The domestic legislation foreshadowed in the Speech amounts to bribery of a particularly despicable order. The Nonconformists are promised the Disestablishment of the Welsh Church—a small payment on account, and a slight compensation for their disappointment in regard to the Education and the Licensing Bills. The Labour members are to be kept in good temper by the abolition of work houses, the establishment of Labour Exchanges, the consideration of the questions of Unemployment and of Sweating, and by the amending of the Old Age Pensions Act. The Nationalist Party is to be bribed into obedience to the Ministerial mandate by a measure which carries the spoliation of the landed gentry of Ireland yet one step further. Mr. Asquith does not ask his followers to serve him without fee or reward. He dangles the bait before their eyes, and he assures himself of their support. But we are by on means sure that all the hopes excited by the Speech will be realised. The Royal Commission on the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales has not reported so far, and later on this may furnish His Majesty's Government with an excuse for leaving the Church alone. The Prime Minister has left himself more than one loop-hole. The Budget debates will extend over weeks—in the words of the Speech, the Cabinet fears "that less time than usual will be available for the consideration of other legislative measures"—and here again it will be open to Mr. Asquith to evade a fulfilment of his pledges. The Government apparently has gone out of its way to announce its intentions in the vaguest of phrases. It meets Parliament with no higher motive than to wait upon time, and with a determination to see what the morrow will bring forth.

The reference to India in the Speech indicates that our affairs will take up a large part of the time of the session. The reference, as is only natural, is extremely guarded. Reforms have been projected—"measures designed by my Government for improving the Indian Administration." Any hope which the Liberals entertained that the reforms would be allowed to pass through Parliament unchallenged, has been destroyed by Mr. Balfour's action. He did not lose an instant in demanding full and unrestricted facilities for debate, not only upon the Reform Bill itself but also upon the entire policy of which that measure is a part. Opinions differ as to the wisdom of granting reforms just at this particular juncture, and no two men hold the same view as to the praticular lines upon which they should proceed. It is as well therefore that the House of Commons should discuss the subject exhaustively; that it should ascertain whether any interest does not recieve its proper recognition, and that the extent to which way has been given to the insistent clamourings of certain agitators should be revealed for the benefit of the people at home. The Secretary of State for India is credited with being one of the authors of the scheme. We do not suppose that he will claim infallibility, or that he will refuse to listen to well-reasoned suggestions. Lord Morley if he has read history to any purpose, must realise by this date that His Majesty's Government is taking a serious risk. Has he asked himself whether the reforms will attach some of our Indian fellow-subjects more closely to British institutions, or whether they will not accept them as a sign of weakness and be encouraged to redouble their demands?

TWO HYDERABAD DEPARTMENTS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—Those two useful adjuncts of administration, Stamps and Registration, are of comparatively recent origin in the Nizam's Dominions, as less than half a century ago adhesive labels for Postal or Judicial purposes were unknown, and the contrivances for recording documents relating to property or business transactions were exceedingly primitive. But these Departments have grown with the other units of the Administration, and the State has now an annual revenue of Rs. 10 lakhs from its Stamps, and derives about Rs. 1 lakh from Registration fees. But old time Hyderabad was riddled with monopolies from coining to summary jurisdiction by its landed Nobles, and as they claimed the right to use their own stamps, when the latter were first introduced, there was for years considerable friction between them and the State officials. Eventually, however, matters were arranged by the general acceptance of the Government postal labels and Court fee stamps, and by the issue of stamped paper bearing the imprints of the various "Illakas" at a reduction on its face value. Along with these improvements a corresponding advancement was made in Registration, which has now been under the supervision of an Inspector-General for two decades. Both Departments are now subject to his control, and as he has at last been given an adequate establishment, better results are apparent in their working and revenue receipts. We have before us copies of the Government Resolutions passed upon their most recent Reports in both of which official approbation is accorded to Dr. Nundy, the Inspector-General, for his efficient direction of them. There is, however a discordant note in the attitude of the Jagirdars who are still extremely jealous of any sort of State suppervision over their concerns, towards the Stamp offices opened in their jurisdictions, as they are passive resisters to the prying tours of the Inspector-General and decline to farther his investigations with their assistance. In the Resolution under notice they are threatened with "the displeasure of Government" which to an ordinary Hyderabad Jagirdar is a small matter unless it is translated into active operation by handing him up to H. H. the Nizam, whom he fears most consummately, and this might be done in instances where opposition still lingers. Similarly, the Revenue Department appears to be out of sympathy with the benefits of registration, as its officials are charged with disregard to the circulars and orders issued in connection with it, an example which is copied by the ryots, thus producing an obstructive combination not conducive to concord or good working. The Secretary of the Department concerned is therefore enjoined to take measures against this contumacious attitude of his subordinates and the peasantry, and as Mr. Dunlop is thorough in all his methods, he will doubtless find a way of amending the present situation. For the rest, the Resolutions disclose commendable progress, as contrasted with the results of previous years, and it is evident that in Dr. Nundy the Nizam's Government possess a hard-working and conscientious official, a useful member of the well-trained hierarchy which is so efficiently assisting H. H. the Nizam in the general administration of the State.

A PARIS police station was invaded recently by a young lady, an old gentleman, a small dog, and the conductor and twenty-four passengers of an omnibus. The old man had been sitting next to the young lady, who had the small dog in her muff. "I would give half my fortune," he said, "to be in your little dog's place." "It would be the right place for you," she retorted, "for I am taking him to have his ears cropped." Her reply led to high words, and the passengers joined in, a free fight ensued, and the party went to the police station, where all the names, including that of the dog, were duly noted.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

A VETERAN EDUCATIONIST.

Young Ladies' H. S. Prize-Giving.

A large and fashionable company attended the meeting convened for the purpose of presenting an address and a purse to Mr. Dadabhai Pestonji and distributing prizes to the pupils of the Young Ladies' High School. The function took place on Saturday last in the Empire Theatre, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar presided.

THE SCHOOL REPORT.

The report of the school was then read, which stated:—"This girls' school was established by Mr. Dadabhai Pestonji on 6th March 1889, with the assistance, sympathy and co-operation of Mr. Jehangirji Byramji Murzban, who rendered invaluable services to the institution for several years as its Honorary Secretary. Mr. Dadabhai is also indebted to Mr. D. N. Wadia, the learned Principal of the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, for the keen interest which he has been evincing in the wealfare of the school for years past. There is a Board of Directors in connection with the institution consisting of Mr. D. N. Wadia M.A. (Chairman), Mr. Dadabhai Merwanji Jijibhai, Dr. Temulji Bhikhaji Nariman, L.M., Mr. Dinsha Jijibhai, B. A., LL.B., Mr. Dadabhai Pestonji and Dr. Cowasji Pestonji, G.G.M.C. (Hon. Secretary). The school draws its pupils chiefly from upper and middle class Parsee families, but is open to children of all communties. Young boys not above the age of ten are admitted into the school. The number of pupils attending the school at present is 245. The staff of teachers employed is very competent and consists of 18 experienced teachers. The school is fortunate in having secured the services of three able teachers for the Matriculation class, each an expert in his own subject. English and History are taught in the candidate class by a specialist well known for his scholarship, who has made a life-long study of these subjects and whose teaching experience extends over a quarter of a century. French is taught by another capable specialist, while Mathematics and Science are in the charge of an experienced Hindu graduate holding the M. A. degree. The school passed four girls at the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. In the course of its career this school has succeeded in passing in all 40 Parsee girls at the Matriculation Examination. Although great attention is paid in this institution to the studies of girls preparing for the Matriculation Examination, the aim of its conductors ever has been to give to the young ladies attending it a sound liberal education such as would fit them to be good wives and mothers and would enable them intelligently and efficiently to perform their household duties. As a proof of the soundness of the education imparted in this school, the fact may be mentioned that the girls who passed their Matriculation Examination from this school and joined colleges have had brilliant University careers. Ten of them have so distinguished themselves—five having become doctors and an equal number having won degrees in Arts. Dr. Miss Meherbai Nanabhai Khareghat, L. M. & S., Dr. Miss Goolbai Hormasji Peshikaka, L. M. & S., Dr. Hirambai Ardeshir Contractor, L. M. & S., Dr. Miss Shirin Hiraji Khambatta, L. M. & S., Dr. Miss Shirin Bapuji Dadyseth, L. M. & S., Miss Goolbanu Navroji Katrak. M. A., Miss Aimai Merwanji Dalal, B. A., Miss Pootlibai Bomanji Wadia, B. A., Miss Soonaba Bomanji Wadia, B. A., and Miss Khorshedbanu Sorabji, B. A, all passed their Matriculation Examination from this school. In a public prize competition in 1897 for writing the best essay in English, on "Kindness to Animals," which was open to the boys and girls not only of all the schools but also of all the colleges in Bombay, a girl of the Matriculation class of this school—Miss Piroja Jamshedji Boomla—stood first, out-stripping even college boys preparing for the B. A. Examination by her proficiency in English. The same girl carried off the Science Prize at the Matriculation Examination the same year. This school receives grants-in-aid from the Government and the Municipality and is inspected every year by Government and Muuicipal Inspectors whose reports generally are very favourable. The Director of Public Instruction, in one of his annual reports, remarked that this was one of the few schools in which there were no traces of cramming visible. The Deputy Educational Inspector also, in one of his reports, expressed a highly favourable opinion about the school, remarking that in this school object-lessons were very well taught. In the annual Drawing Examinations held by Government the school has always acquitted itself creditably. This year the school passed 12 girls in the First, the three in Second and one in the 3rd Grade Examinations. Great attention is paid to physical education in this school. Religious and moral training are also carefully attended to. At one of the annual Examinations held in religious and moral training a pupil of this school—Miss Ruttonbai Ferdoonji Pavri—carried off the First Prize in competition with pupils from the different girls' schools of Bombay. A gold medal has been founded in connection with this school by Mr. Dadabhai Merwanji Jijibhai, in memory of one of his daughters, the late Miss Mithibai Jijibhai, who had passed the Matriculation Examination from this school. The Principal of the school is very thankful to the generous donor for this endowment. The school awards prizes every year at private gatherings held on the school premises to those girls who occupy the first five places in their respective classes in the annual Examination of the school as also in the class registers of both the terms. Mr. Dadabhai Pestonji disposed of the school in April last to Miss Aimai Hirjibhai Patel, who has a very long experience of educational work in Bombay. The new Principal of the Young Ladies' High School is fully aware of the importance of differentiating between the education of boys and girls. She endorses the opinion of Miss Ashworth, the learned Inspectress of Schools, who says in one of her annual reports, that excessive importance has been attached to the Matriculation Examination by the girls' schools. Miss Patel has, therefore, resolved to pay greater attention to subjects peculiarly suitable to girls, such as sewing, knitting, cutting out, embroidery, music, drawing, etc, without in the least abating her interest in the girls preparing for the Matriculation Examination. With this view she has made them compulsory subjects as integral parts of the regular curriculum of studies. In every class, from the first English standard, the pupuils are taught cutting out and needle work by an experienced cutter and all kinds of high class embroidery by an experienced and talented artist. The strictest rules are enforced in this school as regards regularity of attendance, punctuality, obedience and general good behaviour, and the pupils are taught to co-operate with the Principal and the teachers in maintaining a healthy tone in the school. Mr. Dadabhai Pestonji, with his characteristic selflessness, has promised to continue to attend at the school and look after its welfare to the last day of his life, for which Miss Patel feels exceedingly grateful to that veteran educationist and thanks him heartily for the same. Miss Patel avails herself of this opportunity to thank the members of the Board of Directors for their continued interest in the welfare of the school. Miss Aimai Patel desires to thank most cordially Mr. Jaiji Dadyba Merwanji Dalal for her extreme courtesy in coaching up the pupils of the school in English music. The Principal does not wish to forget the services to the school of the venerable Parsee poet Mr. Pheerozsha Batliwalla, who for years has been taking keen interest in the progress in music of the girls of this institution and who for to-day's gathering took special pains to coach up some of the pupils in the Gujrati Garbi and other songs, sacrificing much of his valuable time in the most unselfish manner. The Principal heartily thanks Mr. Pheeroz for his disinterested services. Miss Patel takes this opportunity to thank also the teachers of the school for their cordial co-operation and zeal in the discharge of their duties."

An interesting programme of English and Gujrati recitations was then gone through by the children, after which the Chairman gave away the prizes. More Gujrati songs specially composed in honour of Mr. Dadabhai followed.

Mr. J. P. Mistry prefaced the reading of the address with the remarks that as one of the oldest pupils he had been asked to assist at the function and he considered it a privilege to be the spokesman on that occasion of not hundreds but thousands of pupils, male and female, who wished to give a most emphatic expression to their appreciation of the work done during more than half a century by their revered *guru* Mr. Dadabhai Pestonji. Fifty years of strenuous work in any line would be arduous work for any man but it would be much more so in the case of a man who had spent a strenuous half century in the educational line. Mr. Dadabhai's work was therefore unique (Applause.) Total absorption in work and rishi-like saintliness were the distinguishing features of Mr. Dadabhai's life, and it would undoubtedly have savoured of ingratitude on the part of his innumerable pupils if they had allowed this occasion to pass without this expression of their gratitude to him. Mr. Dadabhai had, in the long course of his life as a teacher, won the wholehearted confidence of Parsee parents, by his great moral worth. (Loud Applause). It was very satisfactory to find that Mr. Dadabhai had entrusted the care and management of the school to Miss Aimai Patell who had an established reputation as a strict disciplinarian and good organizer. (Loud Applause). The speaker then paid a tribute to Mr. Manekji Kowasji Patell who had initiated this movemant to do honour to Mr. Dadabhai.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Mistry then read the address, which ran as follows:

"To Mr. Dadabhai Pestonji Master, West Scholar, Elphinstone College, Late Principal of the Fort High School, and of the Young Ladies' High School:—

Venerable Sir,—We, your friends, admirers and expupils of the Fort High School and of the Young Ladies' High School, crave your permission, on your retirement from the field of education, in which you laboured so successfully for close upon half a century, to present you with this address and a purse, to mark our high sense of appreciation of your sterling qualities as a Man and as an Educationist. It seldom falls to the lot of a human being to render to the cause he espouses and loves such unostentatious, ungrudging and above all such long services as you have rendered to the cause of education. Sir, you had the rare good fortune of being a pupil of such eminent educationists as Professor Dadabhai Navroji—the Grand Old Man of India—Dr. John Harkness, Dr. Sinclair, Professors Giraud, Hore, Reid, Hughling, Green and Rowlinson and Messrs. William Draper, Ardeshir Moos and Bomanji Pestonji Master, all renowned professors and schoolmasters of a past generation, every one of whom has unfortunately passed away, excepting Professor Dadabhai Navroji—the idol of the people of India. In 1855, you carried off the West Scholarship of the Elphinstone College, and in 1857, the year which has become memorable in the History of India on account of the great Indian Mutiny, you commenced your career as a schoolmaster and from that time down to this you have devoted yourself solely and exclusively to the cause of education establishing and successfully conducting too large educational institutions—the Fort High School and the Young Ladies' High School. You were, Sir, a remarkably successful teacher of Mathematics and Science and it was due to the great efficiency of your teaching of Science that the Fort High School was able to carry off the Science Prize at the Matriculation Examination for four consecutive years. One of the students of the Young Ladies' High School was also able to carry off the Science Prize at the same examination under your coaching in 1897. Having thus worked successfully in the educational line for about half a century, you now retire from active life entrusting the management of the Young Ladies' High School to very capable hands and promising, with your characteristic selflessness, to look after the institution to the last day of your life without the expectation of the slightest pecuniary gain to yourself. Sir, your old pupils still remember with feelings of pleasure and pride your ruddy genial venerable face, your silvery hair, your gentle voice and movements, your modest unpretentious winning manners, your steady industry and unflagging zeal in the cause of education, your simple dignified life of a recluse but above all the absolute purity and spotlessness of your life. As in all great buildings there is a good deal of unseen work, so has there been, in your life, Sir, a good deal of unseen work. The influence you have silently exerted upon your pupils by your own personal example of pure and upright living has exercised untold influence for the good of your pupils. Sir, you never regarded life as merely affording opportunities for self-seeking, pleasure and self-aggrandisement and have, consequently, passed through the furnace of life safely into a serene and peaceful existence. Cicero rightly observes that those, indeed, who have no internal resource of happiness will find themselves uneasy in every stage of human life, but that a long life marked with an uninterrupted course of useful and laudable work affords a perpetual source of the sweetest and most exquisite satisfaction. Such satisfaction, Sir, it has been your lot to enjoy during the whole of your life. And, Sir, it is the sincere and heartfelt prayer of all your friends and admirers as well as all your old pupils of the Fort High School and the Young Ladies' High School that the God of all power may continue to shower on you and yours his choicest blessings and that He may give you health and strength to continue for many years to come to be the beacon light to all those who may follow you and tread in your footsteps with benefit to themselves and the world.—Your sincere friends admirers, and pupils: Dadabhai Merwanji Jijibhai, Dinsha Jijibhai Vakil, Cowasji Pestonji, Dhanjibhai Bamanji, Framroj R. Joshi, Nasserwanji Fakirji Surveyor, Jijibhoy Pestonji Mistry, Hormusji Cawasji Adenwalla, Kekobad Byramji Murzban, Jehangir Jamsedji Vimadalal, Furdoonji Bomanji Jijibhoy, Kaikhushru N. Chandabhoy, Manekji Kavasji Patel, Aimai Hirjibhoy Patel, Members of the Managing Committee of the Dadabhai Pestonji memorial fund."

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar then presented the address which was enclosed in a beautiful casket, and a purse to Mr. Dadabhai, amid long-continued cheers. In replying to the address Mr. Dadabhai said that language failed him to thank them all for the kind words, over-kind words he would say, that had been used in speaking about him that day. He asked them to believe that he had done nothing to merit their praise. He had done what it was his duty to have done, and nothing more. He thanked them from the innermost recesses of his heart for the valuable presents they had made to him. He would accept them more as a token of their kindness and regard for him than as an indication of his worth or merits, about which they were pleased to speak in such flattering terms. Carlisle had said that blessed was he who had found his work. Labour was life. And he (the speaker) had laboured and laboured till he had reached this age; and if God willed it, he would labour till the end. He asked for whom he had laboured and was labouring. It was for his children and the children of his friends. The present was the happiest moment of his life, and he prayed to God to bless all for having given him that moment of happiness. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar addressing the meeting said that the man or woman must be very dull of understanding and heart if on an occasion like the present he or she had not derived not only pleasure but also had not learned lessons of deep instruction—which were gathered there that afternoon. They had witnessed a number of things there; and as that day's programme had been gone through, the whole scene had brought back to his mind those words of the immortal poet which came to their mind more as they advanced in life. The poet had said that to be young was very heaven. For an old man like him (the speaker) to feel in full force the beauty of those lines was rather easy. It was more than thirty years since he had first read those lines. They in their young age did not feel the truth of them fully, but as they grew old they realised it fully. That idea had been brought to his mind that afternoon by the presence there of gay young children. On an occasion like this they saw how beautiful youth was and what a responsible function the school-master fulfilled in this life. What had struck him most there that afternoon was the bright faces of the children. That school which developed the intellect only and paid no attention to the development of the cheerfulness and brightness of young minds was not worth the name. For without the latter attributes, the formation of true womanhood could not be called complete. The second part of the programme brought to the mind of those present the sacred character of the Teaching profession. This was not the first time that he had seen Mr. Dadabhai though it was the first time then that he had formed his acquaintance. As an old resident of Bombay he always felt a great pleasure to find men who had struck through life to the teaching profession they had sanctified by their work. It was only recently that the school-master had come to be considered a necessary person. Lawyers were necessary because men quarrelled; doctors, because they fell ill; bakers, because they wanted bread. It was only the school-master that had been neglected. But nowadays they all recognised that the school-master was also a necessary person. But there was this difference that while they wanted him they did not prize him much. Besides the school-master came in for an undue share of blame. If there was unrest in the country they blamed not doctors, not lawyers, but the school-master. The school-master abroad was a common enough expression: he was a personage a bit too much abused, and the pity of it was that, as one of the pupils had reminded them that afternoon by a quotation from Shakespeare, the good that he did was oft interred with his bones. The school-master was really the foundation of all society. Good citizens were the creation of the school-master, under whom they learnt to be such. But how did they treat him? The school-master did not get as much income as men in other professions did. Besides he lived a life of obscurity. Mutual sympathy was the one gre at virtue which was absolutely necessary in a school-master. His mission was not merely to develop the intellectual capacity of young minds. He must also be full of the spirit of love and of mutual sympathy that alone would enable him to bring out the potentialities of the minds of children and make them good citizens of the future. That was the distinguishing characteristic of the teaching profession. The profession was a most sacred one in its character and therefore it was often difficult to get a model school-master. Mr. Dadabhai fulfilled all the conditions of a good, model school-master, and had all the qualifications that Madhavacharya had laid down as necessary in a school-master. Simplicity was another great feature of Mr. Dadabhai's character. A spirit of humility reigned through the short speech the venerable school-master had made a short while ago. The speech had been couched in a spirit of tenderness, of kindnese and of humility. Mr. Dadabhai's was a striking and venerable personality, and he had lived a life of intense enthusiasm for his work. He (the speaker) assured Mr. Dadabhai that it gave him not only pleasure but it was always a source of edification to be brought in contact with men who discharged their duties as Mr. Dadabhai had done. They often heard of meetings held in honour of J. P's and Knights but it was functions like this that were really worth having. Mr. Dadabhai had by his work contributed his share to the laying of the true foundation of all nationality and individuality. The real capital of a country was its motherhood, and without true womanhood no country could be great. The idea that suggested itself to Mr. Dadabhai a quarter of a century ago to found a school for girls was therefore in accord with that dictum. Mr. Dadabhai had now handed over the work to Miss Patel, saying that he had taken up the work a quarter of a century ago because there were at that time no qualified ladies to take it up but that now he was leaving it in the hands of ladies, for the work of teaching girls was the appropriate privilege and function of ladies alone. He (the speaker) had read the report with great interest and was glad that Miss Patel was proving a capable Principal. He hoped the sacred trust would be fulfilled in the spirit in which Mr. Dadabhai had handed it her to and that thirty years hence at a function of a similar character she would be the recipient of the gratitude and enthusiasm that were visible that afternoon, as a worthy successor of a worthy teacher. (Loud Applause.)

On the motion of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE BELLARY PRESS.

The thirty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bellary Press Co., Limited, was held at the registered office of the Company, No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. B. M. Gandevia, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. The Directors' report has already appeared in these columns. The report and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December were adopted.

Mr. B. M. Gandevia who retired by rotation was re-elected as a Director of the Company.

Mr. Maneckshaw Pestonji was appointed an auditor of the Company.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

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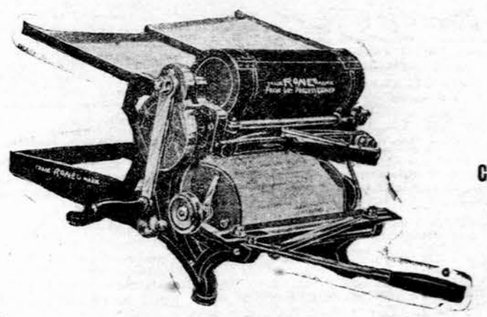

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SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Big Meeting.

FIFTH AND CONCLUDING DAY.

PELARGONIUM WINS THE CUP.

A better or more interesting day's racing than was enjoyed on Saturday as a wind up to the Big Meeting there could not have been. Throughout the seven events betting was fairly open and the good finishes are sufficient testimony to the skill of the handicapper. Mr. O'Gorman effected seven very level starts, and all round the executive have every reason to feel thoroughly satisfied. There was an exceptionally large crowd present, and the parades in the Paddock of the cream of racing thoroughbreds in India was of more than ordinary interest.

The big race of the day, the Byculla Club Cup, attracted particular attention, the allotment of weights providing a puzzle to punters. Pelargonium, who has filled out into a powerful horse, had been confidently spoken of during the preceding two days, and liberal stable money induced the casual gambler to follow and keep him a favourite. Absentee being left in preferably to Wandin also found supporters, though not as many as Hunting Horn. Kipling has, during the last three years, run very consistently in this race, but even his improved looks, less angular than formerly, did not induce backers. It was he, however, who came nearest upsetting the favourite after running a remarkably fine race clear of his field all the way till approaching the Grand Stand for the finish. Absentee, Misty Morn, Galloping Girl and Pelargonium were his nearest attendants, Sugar Apple coming up surprisingly well after a mile. At the home turn the issue was very much in doubt as, with the addition of Hunting Horn, all mentioned were close together. Davis having kept a bit in hand here went away again, but Rickaby had ridden a nice, patient race on the favourite and put in a run at the right time, which landed him in winner of a great race by half a length. Mr. Jiji, who has held a strong hand for the past two years, thus adds the plum of the meeting to his many other successes, and there are those who now think the next Viceroy's Cup will be another.

First on the card was the Bedouin Plate with Scimitar favourite from Bay Middleton, Lookman, Betty and Mountain King. The old champion is not in his true form and again failed to shew his dash, though Creditor, with his big weight, and despite a none too sound leg, ran right up to form. He, however, was caught by the favourite in the straight, but neither had a chance with the much improved Lookman, who got away none too well and came right round his field.

Though considered a second rate lot of milers, Mint put up a record for the season in the Desert Plate, doing 1-52 4-5, which equals Company's time last year, though over a twenty yard longer course. Meager was decided favourite, but again cut it on turning from home, leaving Multiform to run the winner to within a head. The first two races thus did punters no good.

Better luck awaited them in the Colaba Plate when Craigendorrie held pride of place from Lady Violet. Oakton made the running for a mile, but here Winkfield's Melody took the lead, and in a desperate finish only lost by a neck to the favourite. Lady Violet again gave her supporters but little hope.

The public quitted the betting ring in good time to crowd the rails opposite the Grand Stand and get a good view of the start of the Turf Club Cup near the Second Enclosure. Merrily, Hazza and Precious were in most demand, and the first two justified it, the grey again shewing he prefers a shorter journey. Antica assumed a commanding lead from Nooman, Famous, Hazza and Young Salanic, with Merrily shifting up half a mile from home. The leader gave great promise when going away again on the approach of this last one and Famous, but as soon as Hazza was asked the question he came up to win by a neck with a bit in hand. Mr. M. Goculdas has now won the two long distance Arab races, this and the Derby.

The most open betting race of the day was the Mansfield Plate, Lord Merv displacing Tangaroa, Lovania, Stirabout, Wise Bird and Picturesque in the betting. This time Tangaroa was away first, but Lord Merv stealing the rails from him had him set down the straight with Wise Bird again coming with a late run and securing a place. It was run in the same time as when Tangaroa, the equivalent of 1·14 over the correct distance.

Lastly, the Innovation Plate for ponies with nothing to shake the confidence in Russley Rose though Wild Boy and Cheeky had strong followings. Lady Avon lost any chance she might have had by being asked to carry 9st. 10lbs. away to the front, so that when it came to racing there was nothing in it but Russley Rose. This win shews her a much-improved stayer and, having developed into a slow starter, a deteriorated sprinter.

Amongst those present were H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad with his A. D. C., Colonel Nawab Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk, K. C. I. E., H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpore, H. H. Major-General Sir Pertab Singh, Maharaja of Idar, Colonel Desaraj Urs, and H. E. Sir George and Lady Warrender.

Some of the books were up for examination after the races, but the reason has as yet not transpired.

Details :—

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman, 8st. 11lbs., A. Ferguson 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s Scimitar, 8st. 5lbs.....J. Killorn 2
Mr. Nasralla Andria's Creditor, 9st. 8lbs. ...Evans 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' Bay Middleton, 9st. 13lbs., Robinson 4

Also Ran.—Mutlag, 9st. 4lbs. ; Mumbra, 8st. 10lbs. ; Vedas, 8st. 10lbs. ; Mountain King, 8st. 8lbs. ; Betty, 7st. 12lbs. ; Sahoon, 7st. 9lbs. ; Surrender, 7st. 4lbs., car. 7st. 5lbs. ; and Muddaries, 6st. 9lbs., car. 6st. 11lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Scimitar, 9 to 2 Bay Middleton, 6 to 1 Lookman, 7 to 1 Betty, 8 to 1 Mountain King, and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Mutlag was the earliest out of the gate and led Creditor, Sahoon, Bay Middleton and Scimitar to the three furlongs, where Creditor took command with Sahoon, Scimitar, Bay Middleton and Mumbra lying next. Before the bend Sahoon was up to the leader, but dropped back at the entrance to the straight, where the favourite assumed the lead with Lookman coming up on the outside. In front of the second enclosure, Lookman rushed to the front and won with fair ease by a length. A neck between Scimitar and Creditor. Time—1min. 8 3-5secs.

Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.

Totalizator paid Rs. 84 on the winner and Rs. 20, 15-8 and 32 for places on a Rs. 10 ticket.

THE DESERT PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr R R S's Mint, 8st.....J Killorn 1
Col J Forbes' Multiform, 7st 7lbs.....Whalley 2
Mr Khalil Dorees' Amood, 8st 11lbs... .....J Hill 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Meazer, 8st 7lbs.....Ames 4

Also Ran.—Bendigo, 9st 5lbs ; Recruit, 8st 3lbs ; Sir Jamal, 7st 9lbs ; and M V O, 7st.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Meazer, 3 to 1 Recruit, 7 to 1 each Sir Jamal and Multiform, 8 to 1 Mint and Bendigo, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—From a good start Sir Jamal led out for a spell, then Meazer went to the head of affair followed by Sir Jamal, Bendigo, Recruit, Mint and Multiform. At the six furlongs Bendigo was second, Recruit and Sir Jamal level third and Mint fifth. At the five furlongs Recruit got into second place and a couple of furlongs further Mint was lying fourth. Up the straight Mint overhauled the leader and was strongly challenged by Amood and Multiform at the finish, but stayed it out and won by a head; 1 1-2 length between the second and third. Time—1min. 52 4-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 73-8 on the winner and Rs. 23-8, 38-8 and 40-8 for places.

THE COLABA PLATE.—1¼ miles.

Mr. J. D. Marshall's Craigendorrie, 7st. 7lbs., J. Killorn 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Winkfield's Melody, 8st., A. Ferguson 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s Oakton, 9st. 2lbs.....J. Hill 3
H. H. Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's Admiral Crichton, 8st. .....Ames 4

Also Ran.—Sacricomar, 9st. 4lbs.; Lady Violet, 9st. 1lb. and Our State, 8st. 4lbs.; Ashanti Gold, 8st. 3lbs.; and Lipscombe, 6st. 12lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Craigendorrie, 3 to 1 Lady Violet, 6 to 1 Winkfield's Melody, 8 to 1 Admiral Crichton and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Oakton led out followed by Lady Violet and Craigendorrie and at the six furlongs Craigendorrie got into second place. At the three furlongs Winkfield's Melody was second, Craigendorrie third and Admiral Crichton and Lady Violet level fourth. Up the straight Winkfield's Melody overhauled Oakton, but Craigendorrie on the outside chasing her, a good race was witnessed, the favourite securing the verdict by a neck. A length divided the second and third. No time taken.

Winner trained by J. D. Scott.

Totalizator paid Rs. 28 on the winner and Rs. 15, 19 and 27 for places.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdas's Hazza, 7st. 9lbs.....A Hoyt 1
Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal's Antica, 7st. 7lbs. ...Heeroo 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Merrily, 7st 4lbs. A. Ferguson 3
Mr. James's Nooman, 7st. 11lbs.....Ames 4

Also Ran.—Precious, 9st. 7lbs. ; Famous, 9st. 6lbs. ; Young Kohinoor, 8st. 12lbs. ; Sialkote, 8st. 9lbs ; Soheil, 8st. ; and Young Salanic, 6st. 12lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Merrily, 4 to 1 Hazza, 6 to 1 Precious and Sialkote, 8 to 1 Antica, and longer odds the others.

The Race.—Nooman was the quickest out of the machine with Antica next, and at the ten furlongs Antica took the lead with Nooman, Famous, Hazza, Young Salanic, and Young Kohinoor lying next in the order of their names. At the seven furlongs Young Kohinoor was last, while Famous had crept up to second position with Nooman third, Young Salanic fourth and Hazza fifth. At the six furlongs Salanic fourth and Hazza fifth. At the six furlongs Antica was still in lead with Famous, Hazza and Nooman lying next. At the three furlongs Merrily was fourth and at the home turn Famous was within a length of the leader, whence he (Famous) began to drop back. Merrily took second place up the straight with Hazza on the outside and a strong challenge by the latter in front of the stand successfully beat Antica by a neck. 1 length between Antica and Merrily ; Nooman was a good fourth. Time—3mins. 7 4-5secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs. 55 on the winner and Rs. 17, 23 and 16-8 for places.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr. Jiji's Pelargonium II, 8st. 13lbs.....Rickaby 1
Mr. E. J Marshall's Kipling, 7st. 2lbs. .....Davis 2
Mr. M. Goculdas' Galloping Girl II, 7st. 12lbs., A. Hoyt 3
Aga S. Shah's Sugar Apple, 8st. 2lbs.....Ames 4

Also Ran.—Absentee, 9st. 4lbs.; Misty Morn, 9st. 3lbs ; Kaffirpan, 8st. 12lbs ; Devereux, 8st. 2lbs ; Hunting Horn, 8st., car 8st. 11b ; Cairnsmore 7st.; and Clear Artist 6st. 12lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Pelargonium II, 4 to 1 Hunting Horn, 7 to 1 Absentee, 8 to 1 each Misty Morn, Kaffirpan and Cairnsmore, and any price the others.

The Race.—Absentee got away with a lead with Kipling second and at the ten furlongs the order was Kipling, Absentee, Misty Morn, Galloping Girl and Pelargonium. At the seven furlongs Kipling and Absentee were still in front with Sugar Apple third, Pelargonium fourth, Misty Morn fifth, Kaffirpan sixth and Devereux seventh. At the bend the positions were Kipling, Absentee. Hunting Horn, Misty Morn, Pelargonium, Sugar Apple and Galloping Girl. Half way up the straight, the three horses after the leader fell back and in front of the second enclosure the favourit e rushed to the front and beat Kipling by half a length 3-4 length between second and third. Time—2mins 54 4-5secs.

Winner trained by W. Mumford.

Totalizator paid Rs. 31-8 on the winner and Rs. 18-8, 28 and 53 for places.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE—6 furlongs.

H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lord Merv, 6st. 13lbs.....A Ferguson 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Tangaroa, 9st 12lbs. .Robinson 2
Mr. Kelso's Wise Bird, 8st 6lbs.....J Killorn 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s Kilua, 7st 6lbs.....Whalley 4

Also Ran.—Paddy's Darling, 8st. 8lbs.; Stirabout, 8st. 7lbs. ; Picturesque, 8st. ; Lovania, 8st.; and Zotique, 6st. 3lbs., car. 6st. 4lbs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Lord Merv, 4 to 1 each Lovania and Tangaroa, 5 to 1 Stirabout and Wise Bird, 6 to 1 Picturesque, 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Tangaroa led out followed by Lord Merv, Wise Bird, Picturesque and Killua and at the half mile Killua was third. A little before the bend Lord Merv was up to Tangaroa, and the pair racing neck to neck, the Patiala horse secured the narrow verdict of a neck. Half a length separated the placed horses. Killua was a good fourth. Time—1min. 15 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Tom Scott.

Totalizator paid Rs. 39-8 on the winner and Rs. 18, 23 and 19-8 for places.

THE INNOVATION PLATE—7 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's Russley Rose, 9st.....Evans 1
Messrs Scott and Marshall's LadyAvon, 9st 10lbs, J Killorn 2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's Cheeky, 8st 2lbs.....Ames 3
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Lorraine, 8st 4lbs.....J Ferguson 4

Also Ran.—Wild Boy, 9st 2lbs; Comeback, 8st 12lbs; Lady Leslie, 8st 11b; and Minimus 7st 13lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 against Russley Rose, 3 to 1 Wild Boy, 4 to 1 Cheeky, 6 to 1 Lady Avon, 8 to 1 Comeback and Lorraine and tens the others.

The Race.—Lady Avon led out followed by Comeback, Cheeky, Lady Leslie and Wild Boy and at the half mile Wild Boy was fourth and Russley Rose fifth. Before the bend Russley Rose was second and at the entrance to the straight, assuming the lead, she won as she liked by 2 1-2 lengths; 1-2 length between Lady Avon and Cheeky. Lorraine was a poor fourth. Time—1min 31 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 29 on the winner and Rs. 15, 19-8 and 14-8 for places.

BOMBAY RACES.

9th Extra Meeting.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

Wednesday, February 24.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Lovania and Harpist.
THE PAREL PLATE.—Bendigo.
THE THANNAH PLATE.—Lookman, Heshan, Muzloom and Mint.
THE ARAB DEALERS PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Tahalook and Burjeck.

RACQUETS.

SUNDAY.

Harrow w. o. Charterhouse Scr.

HANDICAP PAIRS.

Laverton ..... } w. o. { Ecles / Leather } Scr.
Blunt ..... }

HANDICAP SINGLES.

Laverton w. o. Yates Scr.
Blunt w. o. Ecles Scr.
Laverton (+2) beat Blunt (+5)—15—11, 9—15, 16—17, 17—14, 15—3.
Leather (—7) beat Clarke (—4) 15—13, 15—9, 12—15, 18—13.
Russell (+4) (semi-final) beat Laverton (+2)—14—17, 15—6, 15—5, 15—9.

MONDAY.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

Sanderson v. Graham.

HANDICAP PAIRS—SEMI-FINAL.

4-45 Sanderson ... } v. { Blunt. / England ..... } Laverton.

TUESDAY.

Handicap Pairs—Final.

HANDICAP SINGLES—SEMI-FINAL.

Leather v. Winner of Sanderson and Graham.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Singles—Final.
Public Schools—Final.

THURSDAY.

Open Singles—Final.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

There was a moderate breeze on Saturday afternoon which in spite of the doubts of weather experts held out well and brought all the yachts in to moorings early in the evening, rather too early in fact as with the lengthening of the daylight it is a pity not to take full advantage of the most pleasant part of the day. There was inclined to be a muddle at starting time as the various starts were arranged in a somewhat complicated manner and C class flag being hauled down when the B class gun went, consternation and dismay were caused to one or two of the yachtsmen in C class who too hastily assumed that they were in the wrong and that it was their start after all. B class were first to get away, Trixie being the only absentee. We hope that it will not be long before we see her winning under the flag of her new owners and hope they will be as successful as were the Royal Scots. The start was a bit scattered, Pixie as usual being first away, followed by Peewit, Mannikin and Erin being somewhat belated. The tide was apparently much stronger on the Bombay side of the harbour than it was farther out and Pixie and Peewit allowing less for it than the other two, Pixie was nicely first round. It was a somewhat tedious sail to Tucker Beacon and home but it seemed to suit Erin, ably handled by Major Kirby. She passed Mannikin and Peewit, the latter gracefully taking the rearmost place, but at the same time hanging on well. On the first round, Erin was a couple of minutes inside her time on the leader and going well round the small course she kept her advantage and even made a little, winning pretty easily.

C class were next to go at 3-35. It looked as if things were made a bit difficult for A class, due to start five minutes later, and just at this time working out near the line but both large and small boats being well and considerately handled no trouble occurred. Lapwing was away first in the weather berth but Clutha immediately attacked her and ran up to windward. Lapwing naturally did not approve and the two luffed away up hardbour, followed for some unknown reason by Tomtit and Valkyrie while the rest set a more sensible course for their mark. Lapwing finally let Clutha go seeing that the latter was bent on getting off her course and away went Clutha up harbour where having successfully weathered two large steamers which were not anywhere in her way, she gybed and came along down after the others. Coralie having sailed the straightest course of the lot was first to round followed by Maud, Tomtit and Jean. Tomtit took the lead reaching to South Karanja and Maud also closed on Coralie. After rounding, Maud and Tomtit followed by Lapwing went round on the port tack while the rest stood out seawards. At one time it seemed as if the seaward contingent would score but there was nothing in it and Tomtit, Maud and Coralie were all close together at Sunk Rock. Maud put Tomtit about just before the mark and Tomtit then retaliated by apparently trying to return the compliment when on the wrong tack, only giving way just in time to clear, a most unsound proceeding which might easily have put her out of the race. Clutha was going very well to windward and was close up beating Lapwing to the mark, the latter sailing consistently badly. Interest was added to the turn by the sight of Turquoise hard and fast on the rocks and the interesting spectacle of the gallant rescue of her lady passenger by the valiant crew of a naval launch. It was a rather tedious reach home against the tide, Coralie losing ground in the light shore breezes but still keeping nicely inside her time and winning a well sailed race. Valkyrie was also well up at the finish and was unfortunate in only being seven seconds out. Jean overdid the seaward trip and made a late arrival but all were in long before six o'clock with the best of the evening still to come. All five of A class started, Sapphire and Turquoise sharing the honours of the start and Eileen bringing up the rear. All set spinnakers to starboard and there must have been anxious moments on the way down to South Karanja as they appeared to be a good deal by the lee at times. Eileen was first round and went about at once, Sapphire standing on and scoring heavily by doing so. Eileen gave Sunk Rock a very wide berth and Sapphire nipping in was on her heels round the mark. Turquoise might have studied the rocks before but evidently had not and gave herself a good chance of knowing them in future by getting hard and fast ashore where she remained. Sunk Rook is perhaps hardly a suitable mark for deep draught boats to round at low water, but still it does not seem much to ask yachtsmen to find out a little about the only rock they have a chance of getting near in a race. Melody was some five minutes behind and lost another three minutes on the reach to the Mark Buoy, Sapphire holding well on to Eileen. It was a beat home and all was in Eileen's favour but she made a poor show and could only finish two and a half minutes ahead of Sapphire while allowing her over seven, Sapphire winning easily. The ships boats were sent off at the late hour of 3·50 instead of going away early as usual. The naval boats went away nicely but some of the R. I. M. craft made a mess of the start, the Hardinge's first cutter fouling the Mark boat and her third cutter being nearly seven minutes late. The honours of the race nevertheless were with the Indian Marine as the Hardinge's second cutter won easily and the same ship's third cutter was second in spite of her bad start. There is no doubt that this ship is fortunate in having very fast boats and we doubt if any of the Naval craft can ever give them much in the way of time, except possibly in a big breeze when possibly the big pinnaces might have a look in. It was perhaps a little unfortunate that the course for the different races kept the four classes so far apart. It would seem desirable to stimulate the interest of each class in the doings of the others and it is difficult to attain this object unless the classes are somewhere in sight of each other. Of course it is easy to criticise and the arranging of courses for four different classes so that they will not clash with each other is a hard and thankless job, and one in which it is impossible to please every one. Next Saturday the annual Regatta begins and yachtsmen are looking forward to a strenuous and joyful time. Let us hope that the weather man will be kind and let us have some rattling breezes to test our skill and gear and blow the cobwebs out of our brains.

The following races sailed on Saturday :—

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3·40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire...	7 18	R.H.H. Hopkins and Major Muter, R.E.....	5 36 39	1 49 21
Turquoise.		S. W. Stokes and W Darling	Did not finish.	
Melody ...	9 47	J. B. K. Macbeth	5 45 3	1 55 16
Eileen IV	Scr.	R. W. Fisher ...	5 34 9	1 54 9

Course No. 38 = 10·16 miles. 1st Prize won by Sapphire and 3rd prize won by Eileen saves entrance fee. Wind W.N.-W. Strength moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin	6 58	Officers, 116th Mahrattas	5 32 23	1 55 30
Trixie ...	7 43	Officers, RI Scots	Did not Start.	
Pixie	Scr.	E.Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall.	5 29 9	1 59 9
Mannikin.	6 58	Officers, R. A. ...	5 38 17	2 1 19
Peewit ...	11 37	Duncan Fraser ...	5 39 52	1 58 15

Course No. 35 rev.+2 = 9·25 miles. 1st Prize won by Erin ; 3rd prize won by Peewit saves entrance fee. Wind W.N.-W. Strength moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	1 19	Capt H Gloster	5 33 49	1 57 30
Coralie ...	4 36	Col H Mead ...	5 35 58	1 56 22
Maud ...	0 39	Officers, R E ...	5 35 18	1 59 39
Clutha ...	5 16	J J Welch	5 38 38	1 58 22
Lapwing...	Scr	Capt R. S. J. Gillespie, R E....	5 37 43	2 2 43
Curlew ...	2 38	C A Wordsworth	5 40 37	2 2 59
Sitara ...	6 35	J E Needham...	Did not start.	
Jean	8 33	C N Moberley..	5 47 45	2 4 12
Valkyrie...	9 52	R Walker.....	5 41 21	1 56 29

Course No. 39 rev =7·85 miles. 1st prize won by Coralie ; second prize won by Valkyrie ; 3rd prize won by Tomtit. Wind W.N.-W. Strength moderate. Time-limit 7 p.m.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
36' Pinnace I.	Scr	H.M.S. Hyacinth	6 19 55	2 29 55
36' Pinnace II.	Scr	do	6 26 31	2 36 31
34' Cutter..	7 54	do	Not timed.	
28' Gig II...	9 52	R.I.M.S. Hardinge.	Not timed.	
28' Cutter I..	5 55	do	Disqualified.	
28' Cutter II.	5 55	do	6 14 42	2 18 47
28' Cutter III.	5 55	do	6 24 56	2 29 1
30' Cutter...	19	S. R. I. M. S. Northbrook.....	Not timed.	

* Fouled the Mark boat at the Start.

Course No. 39 = 7·85 miles. 1st Prize won by Cutter II. Hardinge ; 2nd prize won by Cutter III Hardinge; and 3rd prize won by I Pinnace Hyacinth. Wind W.N.-W. Strength moderate, Time-limit—7 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

The Laver Cup Tournament.

(From our correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, February 20.

Interest is still keenly shown in following the succeeding stages of the Laver Cup Tournament, as exhibited by the large attendance. On Monday, the Cheshires easily beat the Gymkhana by five goals to nil. After a hotly-contested match the 61st Pioneers lost by one goal to the 97th and 95th, the combined score being one to three. Contrary to expectations the Artillery put up a very good match against the Fusiliers, who beat the Manchesters. The victory would not have easily been gained by the Fusiliers if a better team had been put in the field, and the Artillery got one out of three goals scored in the match.

The Hussars' "A" Team met the Secunderabad Combined on Thursday. An exciting game ensuing, the Hussars were inclined to play rough. The game ended in a draw, neither team scoring in spite of extra time allowed. The match was re-played last night on the Fusiliers' ground. There was again a draw, both the sides scoring a goal each.

The match on the Sappers and Miners ground the same evening was between the Cheshires and the 95th and 97th combined. The former won by two goals to nil, after a hotly-contested game. The Secunderabad Combined play the draw against the Hussars this evening.

CALCUTTA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Finals.

(From our correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, February 20.

The Presidency Athletic Sports' finals came off to-day in the presence of a large gathering.

The following are the more important of the results :—

Presidency Amateur Championship, Challenge, 100 yards.—R. T. Ross (holder), 1 ; Shawton, 2 ; F. Rosetti, 3. Time—10 3-5secs.

British Army Championship, 100 yards :—Sergt. T. Miller (R.I.R.), 1 ; Pte. J. Parker (King's Regt.), 2 ; Pte. H. Pratta (Wilts. Regt.), 3. Time—10 2-5 secs.

Native Army Championship, 100 yards.—Sepoy Sher Jang, 1 ; Sultan Khan, 2 ; Bugle-Major Jamal Din, 3. Time—10 3-5secs.

This is a record, the best time previously having been 10 4-5secs. in 1906.

Native Army Championship, half a mile:—Bugle-Major Jamal Din, 1 ; Sepoy Mahomed Afsal, 2 ; Sepoy Teja Singh, 3. Time—2mins. 4 1-5secs.

This time established a fresh record for the Native Army, the previous best time being 2mins. 4 2-5secs. in 1906.

School Challenge Shield, 100 yards—under 14 years.—D. D'Souza, 1 ; S. S. Peters, 2 ; S. Alley, 3. Time—11 3-5 secs.

220 Yards Scratch Race—Amateurs.—R. T. Ross (Howrah United), 1; F. Rosetti (Y.M.C.A.), 2; Capt. J. N. Holmes (72nd Punjabis), 3. Time—24 1-5secs.

Tug-of-War—The Apear Challenge Shield.—In the semi-finals the 9th Mountain Battery pulled the Gordons and the 1st Wilts pulled the 8th Mountain Battery. In the final, the Mountain Battery pulled the Wilts Regiment.

British Army Championship, 100 yards.—C. Chandlier (1st Wilts), 1; J. E. McGuire (2nd K.R.R.), 2 ; A. T. Fuller (2nd North Staffs), 3. Time—2mins. 23secs.

Putting the Shot (16lbs.) from a 7-foot square—Amateurs.—W. L. Curtis 1 ; R. Presswell, 2.

British Army Championship, 600 yards:—L. C. J. Mahone (1st Royal Irish), 1 ; J. Burgan (G. H. O.), 2 ; P. C. McDermott (2nd T. Surreys), 3. Time—1min. 19 2-5secs.

Presidency Quarter-mile Amateur Championship Shield :—Lieut N. I. Whitty, 1 ; Char. Thompson, 2. Time—53 3-5secs.

British Army Championship, one mile.—C. Chandlier (1st Wiltshires), 1 ; E. McGuire (King's Royal Rifles), 2 ; A. E. Fuller (2nd North Staffords), 3. Time—4 mins. 35 4-5secs.

Amateur, half-mile.—Capt. R. E. H. Lockie, (Gordon Highlanders), 1 ; G. N. Bower (Customs), 2 ; T. A. Crabbe (Calcutta), 3. Time—2min. 12 1-5secs.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Bengal Tournament.

(From our correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, February 20.

Among the competitors in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Tournament, which is to be held in Calcutta shortly, are Mr. J. F. Graham, who won the championship of Southern India this year, and Mr. C. Brooke-Leggatt, who was champion last year and in 1906.

A paper chase here to-day was won by Mr. Winkworth, Mr. Macdonell winning the pony chase.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 13th February, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 13th Feb. 1909, by Council Bills £11,691,553
" " by Gold.....£ 240,248
Balance to be remitted from 14th Feb. 1909 to 31st March 1909 .....£ 6,568,199

BOMBAY HUNT.

A large assemblage of between seventy and eighty people gathered at the Meet of the Bombay Foxhounds at the Cross Roads, Melon Ground, yesterday morning. The atmosphere was fresher and cooler than had been the case during the past week, and a good morning's sport was consequently generally anticipated. Scent, however, was poor throughout the morning and only a fair to moderate day's sport has to be recorded. Moving away from the Meet we trotted across the Melon Ground to the covert which lies at the foot of Sabar Hill and the hounds soon informed us that a Jackal was in the neighbourhood. Getting away over a good stretch of rice country we followed the pack in the direction of the hamlet of Vangoli, and in doing so we had to cross one of the worst areas of melon ground in the Salsette country. Just before reaching the few scattered houses called Vangoli, the pack took a sharp turn to the left and ran straight across the far end of the Bomanwadi Valley and up the hill into the Chuckla Groves. A considerable check occurred here owing doubtless to the inexplicable absence of scent, but the pack was able after some time to continue over Perreira's Hill, and subsequently ran fairly well along the Chuckla Melon Ground almost to the Cross Roads where we had met earlier in the morning, and succeeded in successfully vanquishing the Jackal. The run, though at no time particularly fast, was chiefly over good riding country, and we regretted that it was brought to a termination all too soon.

The day being still young we then visited the familiar Mango Tope on the other side of the Andheri Road, but it was unfortunately found to be unoccupied, or at any rate the pack was unable to speak to any scent. Hounds were then taken through the Palm Woods between Andheri and Goregaum and round about the Marole Hills, all likely places to find a Jackal being carefully drawn, but their efforts unfortunately proved of no avail.

Owing to the Fancy Dress Ball at the Yacht Club taking place to-night, hounds will next meet on Wednesday the 24th instant at Chuckla, and the following meet will be on Friday the 26th of this month at the Jackal Club.

The following stirring verses entitled "Foxhunter's Dream in India" may doubtless be read with considerable interest by many people who partake or have partaken in the grandest of all sports—Foxhunting :—

The Sun is standing high,
The Breeze is but a sigh,
And the Mina bird is chattering on a tree,
I am dreaming of a land,
Where there's grass instead of sand,
And I wish that I had never crossed the sea.

Again, I hear the sound
Of hunting horn and hound,
And I see a crowd of faces that I know,
We are waiting for a hollow,
Which will call us all to follow
The Pack that soon will fly along below.

Beneath us lies the Vale,
With an oaken post and rail,
The first of many fences on the grass,
I can feel the grey mare's heart
Beating wildly for a start,
For she means no other couple us to pass.

Hark, Halloa, Gone away!
Now gallop as you may,
Full well I know the line that he will run
Means steady head and hand.
A grip like iron band,
And a horse which never admits that he is done.

The Field begins to spread,
Three gallant men in red
Are straining every nerve to have the lead.
There's a habit going well,
But the pace will quickly tell,
That to-day the best of hunters we shall need.

The leading chestnut's down,
A red coat and brown,
Are struggling in the middle of a brook,
The Bay is nearly blown,
For the rails we just have flown,
Are rattling—how they quivered and they shook!

We are gaining every stride,
However hard they ride,
They'll never catch the black coat on the mare,
I feel her taking hold,
I know she's brave and bold,
And she's always got a leg or two to spare.

We have shaken off the crowd,
With the chorus growing loud,
Of the pack which streams beside us in the field.
The line is growing long
Of the ever lessening throng,
We have beat 'em, and we two will never yield.

There's a double just in front,
That will puzzle all the hunt,
But the mare has got it ready in her eye.
She just cocks her little ears,
Shakes a head that never fears,
And quickly in and out of it we fly.

Who-whoop! They pull him down,
A tattered mass of brown,
The mare and I are standing here alone,
Am I drunk or am I mad?
Is my eyesight getting bad?
For the vision which I saw just now has flown.

I wake up with a start,
Through my tent door wide apart
I can hear the jackals howling in their glee,
I am far, far from the land
Where there's grass instead of sand,
Oh! How I wish that I had never crossed the sea.

JACKAL.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB SUGARCANE.

The final forecast of the sugarcane crop of the Punjab for the year 1908, (twenty-two districts are dealt with). On an average of five years ending 1906-07, the area under sugarcane in the Punjab has represented some 12·0 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.

The total area under sugarcane in 1903 amounts to 368,600 acres. This is 26,200 acres less than in 1907, but well above the quinquennial average. The contiued high price of gur appears to have led to a permanent extension in the cultivation of this crop. The principal contractions, compared with 1907, occur in Rohtak (55 per cent.) Delhi and Attock (31 per cent), and Gujranwala (14 per cent.). These are due to a deficient supply of water in the Western Jumna and Agra Canals in the spring and to the lateness of the spring rains. With more favourable conditions at sowing time there would have been a record area under cane.

The heavy rainfall of the monsoon suited sugarcane admirably, except in Rohtak and Gurgaon, where the downpour was excessive even for this crop, and, on low-lying ground, where water lodged in large quantities. Outturns per acre range generally from average to slightly above average. The best yields reported are from Lyallpur and Gujranwala, 25 per cent. above the normal ; while the lowest are from Gurgaon, 35 per cent. below normal; Rohtak, 30 per cent. below normal ; and Ambala, 25 per cent. below normal. The gross yield of gur works out to 265,600 tons. This is 11·3 per cent. in excess of the revised estimate for 1907. The gross outturn in 1908, as reported, is 10 per cent. above the normal assumed for the purposes of the Season and Crop Report. But it is probable that the yield has been somewhat underestimated this year.

THE WRECK OF THE CLAN RANALD.

Forty Crew Drowned.

Australian news letters dated February 8th tell us :—

South Australia has had recorded against her many maritime casualties of a serious nature, and for the loss of life the latest disaster stands out one of the most prominent of all maritime calamities. It eclipses even the heartrending scenes on the south coast of Kangaroo Island when the Loch Vennachar was driven to her doom in 1905, and took with her the vessel's entire complement of just under 30 hands. It is quite as appalling as the tragedy enacted near Cape de Couedic on April 24, 1899, when the Loch Sloy met her fate, and 31 pessons loss their lives. The death roll ranks second only to that recorded in connection with the memorable disaster to the steamer "Admella," which was wrecked a few miles west of Cape Banks on August 6, 1859, and which resulted in the death of 49 passengers and 10 of the crew.

In St. Vincent's Gulf during Saturday night Jan. 31, the steamer Clan "Ranald," 3,500 tons, wheat-laden, and under orders to South Africa, was wrecked off Troubridge Head, on the south-eastern coast of Yorke's Peninsula. Of a crew of 63 hands only 18, including the first mate, were saved. The majority of the crew were coloured men. One seaman who was rescued is being conveyed to Edithburgh.

This is the most disastrous wreck that has occurred in South Australian waters for 50 years, and has only been exceeded by the loss of the steamer "Admella," which went down off Cape Banks. This latter disaster resulted in the death of 49 passengers and 10 of the crew.

The only steamer that has arrived at Port Adelaide that might have been in the vicinity of the wreck is the "Uganda," which arrived from Calcutta at 7.15 o'clock on Monday morning. Her master, Captain Kilpatrick, was asked if he had seen anything of the Clan "Ranald." He replied "No," but that when bearing up for Troubridge lighthouse a bright flashlight exhibited in the vicinity of Troubridge Head had arrested his attention. For a moment he thought it was the Troubridge light, and he altered his course accordingly. Its flashes were so irregular, however, that he was not long in finding out his mistake, and shortly afterwards he got within the radius of the Troubridge light. Asked if he thought that the light he had seen could have been shown on the steamer Clan "Ranald," he replied, "No," and said that it might, however, have been exhibited from a small boat such, for instance, as the

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MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchasers Attorneys.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEB. 22, 1909.

THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

AFTER the close of the Poona Racing Season, an influentially signed memorial was sent in to the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club, with regard to the in-and-out running of certain candidates and a form sheet of the performances of particular horses was attached. The signatories included the names of some of the most important owners in this part of India and also the names of a number of sportsmen who help to support the Turf Club in various ways. The Stewards did not appear to take any notice of the irregularities practised on the Turf, perhaps for the sake of avoiding a scandal, till things became worse and the necessity of an appeal to the Stewards was imperative. At Poona, so serious had matters grown, that persons before each race asked not "who is going to win?" but "who is trying?" The Stewards refused to consider the appeal as they objected to the signatures of those who were not bona-fide owners or members of the Western India Turf Club. A small Committee of the signatories was formed and several meetings were held when finally, after some correspondence had passed, it was decided to fall in with the views of the Stewards and to submit a petition signed by owners and members only, as the Secretary intimated that such a memorial would receive consideration. He also suggested a meeting of owners with the Stewards on the subject of the representation. Agreeable to this course the other signatories withdrew their names. They represented however that the great and influential body "the public" as such had every right and title to come before the Stewards on the same footing as owners and members of the Western India Turf Club. The public lose from six to eight lakhs of rupees annually in bets, and when they lose their money through the thimble-rigging of owners, trainers or jockeys, they have the right to come before the Stewards and represent their grievances and demand that they should be redressed. The Stewards are the representatives of the public in whose behalf they are trustees of the race course and of the funds and no body of persons have more right to demand that the trust be faithfully fulfilled than the public who in gate money, etc., helped to establish and continue to maintain racing in Western India. The Committee requested a leading European Counsel to draw up a formal petition, on the lines suggested by the Stewards, for submission immediately and this was approved by the whole body.

When, however, this document was ready for the owners' signature one owner after another demurred about appending his name to it. The petition drawn up by Counsel, was a very mildly-worded document and the facts mentioned in the original memorial were therein merely reiterated in more concise terms. Yet for some inexplicable reason those who were strongest in their denunciations of the malpractices complained of and who talked of not entering their horses in the Bombay meetings, were loth to come before the Stewards when invited to do so. The result shows that the owners alone cannot be depended on to bring the irregularities on the Turf to the notice of the Stewards and that the latter body were ill-advised in ignoring the non-owners who are after all more disinterested parties. It is true that since the petition was submitted there have been abundant signs and tokens that the Stewards are taking stringent precautions to remedy the evils complained of, but they will not think any the more highly of those who, after raising a hue and cry, are now afraid to send in the formal representation invited by the Stewards or to meet that body. Even though two painstaking Deputy Stewards have been appointed and also we believe, a conning tower for private detectives has been set up in the middle of the course, and a trainer and a jockey have been warned off for life, there is no reason why the Poona petition in its final form should not be placed on the Western India Turf Club's records, more especially so as the matters which it dealt with have not been investigated. As the Stewards have shown a commendable inclination to cleanse the irregularities on the Turf it would be performing a necessary and profitable service to the Turf Club to point out a few other directions in which their energies might with the best results be spent. For instance it would be worth while enquiring if any owners or miners are interested in bookmakers' books and are sharing their profits. It is hardly necessary to point out the evil effects that accrue from an owner or trainer having an interest in a book and the serious loss the public can thereby be put to. If an owner or trainer is in this position and keeps the bookmaker "au fait" with his intentions and the chances of his candidate, the axiom that you cannot lose if you cannot win becomes a faree. Again it is worth enquiring if any bookmakers work in conjunction with trainers and jockeys.

Another point is the licensing of jockeys who are under disabilities to ride in another country. Jockeys warned off in Australia should not be allowed to ride here, just as horses barred from racing in the Colonies cannot run in India. Jockeys are not supposed to bet, yet it is common knowledge that some do so through hangers-on of the Turf who follow the game from meeting to meeting, and live an idle and luxurious life. Coming to trainers it should be made incumbent upon them and their owners, when running more than one candidate, to have them ridden out to win. The public lose a lot of money over what is described as "gallops in company" or "getting down the handicap." The result is that in seven cases out of ten the handicapper has to handicap the man and not the horse. The Calcutta Turf Club has now appointed a stipendiary Steward and it is probable that they will have to appoint another. It is quite necessary that a stipendiary Steward should be appointed by the Western India Turf Club also. Such official does work which it is not possible for Honorary Stewards to perform, as he studies the rules more closely and has a wider knowledge of racing and racing tactics. While offering these few suggestions it might be well to point out some minor improvements which appear to be desirable. For example, the winning post, and the board on which the winning numbers are put up, are in such a position that the general public cannot possibly tell what horse has won. They are fixed far beyond the end of the Grand Stand. True the post is in line with the Judges' box, but surely both could with a little trouble be shifted. And "inter alia" it might well be asked whether it is right to have a second person in the Judge's box to act as mentor. Then while the whole lawn is devoted to Club tents the general public, who form the bulk of the attendants at Mahaluxmi, are obliged to put up with a circumscribed plot and have to take refreshments under unpleasant circumstances, or to go without refreshments at all. One suggestion, which we feel sure will be adopted, is that in the results published at the end of the card the fourth horse and distance should be stated. The Judges' book always has this information recorded so that it could easily be included and would greatly help that section of the public which closely studies the subject.

So much for the conduct of racing and the morals of the Turf, and now we may touch on a subject which may be regarded as bearing as much on social as on racing politics. There are a limited number of non-European members of the Western India Turf Club, but for some reason their number is kept down with a zealous disregard to the claims of some desirable people to membership. The excuse is that the number of members is already too large. Yet a glance at the list of members shows that scores of members are out of India, some are dead and others will never return to this country. Again, non-resident members pay no subscription and the short-sighted policy of keeping down membership is depriving the funds of a substantial income, while at the same time excluding membership to persons whom it would be graceful and just to admit. The Western India Turf Club is not a European Club like the Royal Yacht or the Byculla Club, and therefore the election of non-European members should not be barred so long as the nominees are socially and from their official status eligible for election. And here it might be well to suggest that a non-European member should be added to the body of Stewards. Formerly Aga Moochool Shah represented this element, but since his demise the Stewards have all been Europeans. There are many desirable non-European nominees whose knowledge of racing and of individuals would do much to help the Stewards in inquiries connected with the morals of racing. The European Steward, though an honorable official with a high sense of duty, has not the inside knowledge which comes from environment to the non-European member, whose services for this reason would add a much needed element. The Stewards are to be congratulated on the efforts already made to improve racing in Western India, and we feel assured if some of the suggestions made above are adopted, racing will be made straighter, the public will get genuine runs for their money and more reasonable prices from bookmakers, and even more liberal support. Racing in Western India has passed from petty sky-meetings to a serious business. It has become a public institution and is therefore subject to public criticism, and the Stewards as trustees of the public are bound to give sympathetic and careful consideration to all complaints and suggestions such as we have referred to.

INDIAN WHEAT FOR BREAD-MAKING.

THE Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa has been investigating a matter of great importance to India in the nature of the milling and baking qualities of Indian wheat, and a "bulletin" has now been published on the subject by Mr. Howard, the Imperial Economic Botanist, and Miss Howard, late Fellow of Newnham College. The work of investigation has been assisted by Mr. Humphries, the Chairman of the Home-grown Wheat Committee of the Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers which has successfully secured the invention of a mill for treating parcels of sixty pounds of wheat, which is the minimum quantity from which accurate results can be obtained. It may not be known to all that not only does the care taken in milling and cleaning affect the loaves made from the flour, but the class of wheat has an equally far-reaching effect. The best wheat is that containing a large proportion of nitrogen. Some tests made by Messrs. MacDougal Brothers led them to report "there is no probability of the Indian wheats coming into demand for manufacture into flour without a liberal admixture of other wheats. They all possess in a marked degree the same characteristics of great dryness and a distinct beany and almost aromatic flavour inseparable from wheats grown in the climates and soils of the tropics. Also the flours are ricey, the texture of the breads is too course and the crust is hard and brittle. It was also pointed out, however, that owing to their great soundness and dryness Indian wheat gave unprecedented yields of flour ranging from 77·46 to 80·52 per cent. as against English 65·2 and American Spring 72·2. In recent years there has been a complete revolution in the milling industry. Formerly only soft wheat was welcomed, but with the replacing of the old stones by the Hungarian or roller system it has been found both possible and desirable to deal with hard grain which gives a strong flour suitable for mixing with and strengthening the softer and more starchy flour. Curiously enough, India does not seem to have recognized the importance of this change, for since the report of Messrs. MacDougal the cultivation of weak soft white wheats of the type of that known as Muzaffernagar has been consistently advocated and in consequence the growth for export of these sorts has increased. The full report on the samples he received is published, showing Mr. Humphries' opinion, and in summarizing the whole matter the compilers say:—"In conclusion, we would emphasise the point that both the Indian and the English consumer prefer hard wheats, whether red or white, and that the demands of the local and export trade are identical. The growth of weak soft white wheats for export trade we consider to be a mistake and that when the English millers realise that India can produce much stronger wheats than those at present exported, the growth of the weak soft white wheats like Muzaffernagar will be given up and the hardier and more easily cultivated, stronger, flinty wheats will take their place. The hard wheats referred to in this paper by no means exhaust the stronger sorts we now have in cultivation. A number of others have been isolated by us in pure culture which we propose to test next year. At present, the seed of these varieties at our disposal is too small for a proper milling or baking test." There cannot be any doubt, however, that the Pusa Institute is covering very valuable ground and such investigations many reasonably be expected to have ultimate far-reaching effects in the way of leading to the cultivation of the article most desired by exporters and at the same time to an improvement in the Indian internal supply.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

MR. S. M. PERLMANN, late of Tientsin, in the new number of the "International Review" gives us a peep into the near future of China. He tells us that the institution of a Board of Customs Controllers in 1906 and the anti-opium edict of the same year were the first two steps towards the independence of China. The next, he says, will be trying to get rid of the missionaries "who are stifling the Chinese conscience, who invade the country and endeavour to set the Chinaman at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law." China has already protested with success against the Mandarin titles extorted from her by the Roman Catholic bishops and missionaries, and it will surely be followed by exerting herself to be left alone with her religions. This will be a prelude calculated to batter in the wall called extra-territorial law, since, so long as the latter condition remains in full force no expulsion of missionaries can be allowed by the foreign Powers, but China will not rest, Mr. Perlmann is sure, until the agitating missionaries disappear. To the unbiassed observer the question arises, What ought to be the attitude of the Western Powers towards a reviving China, if they sincerely wish to establish durable and peaceful relations with her? Are they to give way to all the demands of China until all the treaties become null and void? Or are the Western Powers bound to defend every position without exception, and uphold all benefits, they rightly or wrongly obtain from her? Or would it be better to revise the treaties with a becoming sense of justice, taking into consideration that the treaties were drawn in times when the victorious party was in a vindictive temper, prone to exercise strongest vengeance, and to afflict the conquered with severest punishments? The opinions on it are divided, but surely revising the treaties as early as possible would be the best, and by so doing giving to China what is rightly China's, and giving to the Westerns that to which they are justly entitled.

WE have been requested to state that on account of the Organ Recital which is to be held at the Cathedral to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, the hour of the drawing room meeting at Lady Muir Mackenzie's residence, the Cliff, Malabar Hill, has been changed to 4-45 p.m. This will enable those who wish to attend the Recital to reach the Cathedral in time.

THE Viceregal Party return to Calcutta to-morrow.

COLONEL BAKER, Public Works, Secretary, Central India, has two years leave from 10th April.

THE Madras Government have contributed to the funds of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore a grant from Provincial Funds of Rs. 50,000.

THE amount of tea exported from Calcutta and Chittagong this season up to date exceeds that of the corresponding period of last season by 6,000,000lbs.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

THE utterances of Mr. Haldane as well as those of his lieutenant, Lord Lucas, are just now coming in for some severe criticism. It is pointed out in a letter to a London paper that if Mr. Haldane does not meet with the success he hopes for, by his appeals to employers to encourage their employes to join the Territorials, he must remember that other members of the Cabinet have been round before him, not with the patriotic motives that have occupied Mr. Haldane on his tour of the country, but to make speeches that could have borne but one result and that is to raise discord between employer and employed and lessen that influence of the one over the other that Mr. Haldane has now to rely upon to fill the Territorial ranks. It is certain that if Mr. Haldane's efforts to raise a voluntary service Home Army do not meet with success, no one else's will. Some of Lord Lucas's utterances have not been happy nor have they been helpful to the cause. He was lately addressing the students of the Leeds University with a view to pursuading them to join the Officers' Training Corps, whether the students shewed at first any disposition to so serve their country is not recorded, but on Lord Lucas mentioning that an examination would have to be passed in order to gain the certificate, the students gave vent to "playful murmurs of disapproval." Fearing that he had been unwise in mentioning the examination and over-eager to correct the error, he remarked in his haste: "The best proof I can give you that the certificates present no difficulty is that I have got the first one and did only two days reading to pass it," which shows that Lord Lucas is a man of very brilliant abilities or that the standard required of the members of the Officers' Training Corps must be an exceptionally low one. Of one thing there cannot be any doubt and that is that such statements convey a wrong impression where it is of such importance to make a good one. In this respect Lord Lucas has been singularly unfortunate. Mr. Haldane's efforts to raise the Territorial Force are the admiration of the whole country and all parties, and the opinion of many is that he would be well advised to restrict his too eager "Territorial Minister" to office work at Headquarters during the recess.

The Chief of the General Staff at Berlin and also the Kaiser's brother have been making ascents in the Gross airship, belonging to the German War Office. It is about time now that some of our own General Staff should be afforded the means of taking aerial trips too. The German military authorities are much ahead of us in this respect, because they realise that an airship with all its disadvantages is a far more useful machine than an aeroplane that topples over and comes down when only twenty feet up. There is no reason that the Aldershot aeroplane should not eventually turn out as good as any other country's production, but in the meantime it might be useful to possess something that can ascend and be used for scouting purposes; the Zeppelins and Gross would have it all their own way otherwise.

General Baden-Powell, who is an enthusiast on all matters pertaining to boys and their physical training, does not consider that our race is degenerating as so many aver it is. At the prize-giving of the Claude Eliot Lads Club, Hoxton, at which Prince Francis of Teck presided, General Baden-Powell said that he was educated at the old Charterhouse, before the school was removed to the site it now occupies at Godalming, and that it was in encounters with the meat boys at the back of Southfield Market that he first learnt anything about tactics and fighting. The London lads were a tough lot in those days, the General thought, but they were even better now, over eleven thousand of these tough London lads are badly wanted just now to complete London's quota of the Territorial Forces, and if they do not come forward very soon there will be an end to national defence by voluntary enlistment. There is without doubt a growing feeling in the country in favour of some system of compulsion. Lord Roberts's recent appeal, as President of the National Service League, and "An Englishman's Home" at Wyndham's have both come it is thought at a most opportune time.

The Automobile Association is about to give a practical demonstration of the value of the motor-car for the rapid transit of troops. For this purpose a large number of members are placing their cars at the disposal of the Association who will convey what is styled a "small but fully equipped force" to the coast. The new play at Wyndham's is just now the most discussed subject in London, but the feelings of insecurity and uneasines it is said to be causing amongst a section of the public will be quickly allayed when hundreds of motor-cars are seen rushing from London to the coast with the "fully equipped force" on board. Poor Terriers! half frozen if not quite, what will they do when they arrive at their destination? They will of course repel the enemy, have a real good British feed and if wiser than when they started, return by rail. Truly, history repeats itself. A little more than a hundred years ago farmer Gibs and his yokels armed with scythe and pitch fork came out for the defence of their country and helped in no small degree to allay the fears of their more timid neighbours and restore confidence in the village, when "Old Boney" was expected daily. Some time ago a party of German tourists found much amusement in taking photographs of the coast between the Tees and the Tyne. They appear to have made a most careful and systematic survey of it, noting the indentations at various states of the tide, bridges, harbour entrances, collieries and even the coast defences were included, it is said, in this photographic survey. There is nothing to prevent the whole of the coast from the north to the south being resorted to by foreign tourists for photographic purposes; we have no secrets, unless it is the airship that has never been seen, or the aeroplane that is seen more often on the ground that in the air. After all, the German tourists were probably only making a few necessary corrections to records already in their possessions. It has been under consideration for many years to increase the Aldershot garrison by one cavalry brigade. The matter was dropped however on the present Government coming into power. Rumours are now gaining currency that a country brigade will soon be added either at Aldershot or Salisbury Plain. In either case new barracks would have to be erected and there is little likelihood of the present Government granting funds for the purpose.

Officers Commanding British regiments in India might accomplish some good Imperial work by interesting themselves a little more than Australia is determined to be a White Australia and a British Australia. The question that outweighs all others, in the island continent at the present time, is immigration. Australians are of opinion that they will be fortunate if they have not to fight for their very existence within a period of ten years. It is for this reason that every adult male is to be trained to arms. But even then the numbers required are not likely to be reached if the Commonwealth would meet its aggressors on equal terms. The question of defence is, therefore, in a great measure one of numbers, otherwise population. Her own natural increase cannot produce the numbers required for many years to come, and it is plain that increased immigration is the only satisfactory solution of the difficulty. Australia wants therefore all the settlers she can get from the mother-country, every new settler is welcomed as another factor in the great struggle anticipated in the near future. At-Home, we have thousands of honest working men unable to find employment, in India, between seventy-five and eighty thousand British soldiers, a large percentage of whom are returning every year to the over-crowded labour markets of the United Kingdom, while beyond and easily accessible from India is the great island continent calling for settlers of our own race. Many a British soldier now living in India might find a better future for himself under the Southern Cross than he will probably under the murky skies of our great manufacturing centres at Home.

In order to encourage private enterprise the War Office has consented to the Aero Club making use of its land for the purpose of conducting aeronautical experiments. Aeronautics is said to be passing through the experimental stage with startling rapidity. In fact, it is claimed that the era of its establishment as a practical and commercial reality may be said to have begun; this is not the opinion of some enthusiastic dreamers, but of a London daily paper. After all it is on a par with much other rubbish, read in one's daily paper, acknowledged, it must be, that astonishing progress has of late been made in aerial locomotion, but to contemplate it being conducted on a commercial basis is sheer nonsense.

Lord Roberts's appeal to the nation for 100,000 rifle men has been more than complied with. The rifle clubs affiliated to the National Rifle Association now number 1,350 with a membership of 102,752. This is as gratifying to the country as it must be to Lord Roberts. It is the earnest wish of every patriotic British citizen, all the Empire over, that this noble veteran soldier may be spared to see his generous efforts on behalf of his country crowned with success. Lord Roberts sees his adherents, in the cause of universal training, increasing daily.

A tragic picture has been drawn of the treatment of soldiers on it being discovered that a man is suffering from tuberculosis. It is stated that a man so afflicted is instantly thrust from the Army. He may have no home and no friends to go, to, nothing to look forward to but "a workhouse bed and a pauper's grave" Truly "Charity begins at home." We are sending thousands of pounds to Italy just now, the Mansion House Fund is still daily increasing at an enormous rate and one-tenth of this sum would erect and maintain a sanitorium where our soldiers and sailor might, if not cared, at least end their days with the necessaries of life around them. The matters only requires to be taken up by some philanthropic and energetic persons. There is lots of money and lots of people too, ready to part with it when our soldiers and sailors are to be benefitted by the expenditure. The Union Jack Club is a standing monument of this.

THE STAMPING OF HUNDIES.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have addressed Government on the subject of stamping of Hundies and other such documents. It was pointed out that on paying the stamp duty of one-anna on Hundies payable at sight a practice prevailed of using indifferently a stamp of the value of one-anna, or two of half-anna, or four of a quarter-anna.

The use of the last denomination was however illegal as while the one anna and half-anna stamps were superscribed for both revenue and postage, the quarter-anna was for postage only. It was feared these quarter-anna stamps were frequently used in stamping documents in ignorance of the law. But it was felt that to forbid their use for such purposes and that lead to unconscious offences against the administration was a hardship that should be remedied. With this object in view the Chamber have suggested to Government that Rule 14 of the Stamp Act should be so further amended as to include the quarter-anna stamp, which should henceforth be superscribed for both revenue as well as for postage.

DESPATCHES from Pekin state that the fateful Edict left by the late Emperor Kuangsu to ensure Yuan-shi-kai's punishment was returned in his dying moments, and on this account, though it was several hundred characters in length, only a small portion was legible. Its general purport dealt with affairs since the *coup d'etat* in 1898, and, the late Emperor said:—"My ten years' misery has been caused by the one man Yuan-shi-kai." It was handed to the late Empress Dowager and the Secondary Imperial Consort with the request that they should not fail to carry out the charge entrusted to them. The Empress Dowager therefore handed the Edict to the Prince Regent and desired him to act without delay in the matter.

FISCAL DEBATE. IN THE COMMONS.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Increasing Amount of Support.

THE COUNTRY'S MARKETS ABROAD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Tariff Reform amendment to the Address, moved by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, was rejected by 276 votes against 107.

Mr. Balfour dwelt on the immense advantages of Colonial preference and the danger that those advantages might be lost. Fiscal reform, he said, would be one of the main instruments in assuring the future of the country's markets abroad.

THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

Lord Crewe's Despatch.

MR. HALDANE'S EXPECTATIONS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Lord Crewe, in his despatch to the Colonies with reference to the scheme for an Imperial General Staff, urges the Colonies to send officers as speedily as possible to Camberley and Quetta, pending the establishment of local colleges.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Newcastle last night, referring to the plan for an Imperial General Staff, said that if the reorganisation were carried out we might have an army of Empire of forty-six divisions, equivalent to twenty-three Army Corps. The German Army had just twenty-three Army Corps. Such an Army, he said, was conceivable and practicable and it was something which we might reasonably hope to attain.

THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

Medical Opinion Wanted

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that at a sitting of the Opium Commission the Chinese proposal to appoint a Committee to consider the medical aspect of the question and the best means of curing the habit was defeated in favour of the British amendment, that each delegation should recommend such investigation to its own Government.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Mr. Haldane as Mollusc.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Bishop Auckland's last night, said the Government would not dissolve while they possessed the confidence of the majority in the House of Commons.

FRENCH NAVAL REFORM.

Full Cost not Available.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

Advices from Paris state that M. Caillaux, Minister for Finance, has informed the Cabinet that it is possible to grant only half of the 223,000,000 francs which M. Picard considers indispensable for the reform of the navy.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

New Department Formed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

A telegram from Peking states that an Edict, creating a Naval Department, has been issued.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

Arbitration Treaty Passed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Advices from Washington report that the Senate has passed the Newfoundland Fisheries Arbitration Treaty.

THE AMERICAN STEEL TRUST.

Rate War Possible.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Telegrams from New York state that the Steel Trust has announced that it will modify its prices in view of the price-cutting by independent concerns. A rate war is feared.

NEW GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Lord Chelmsford Appointed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Lord Chelmsford, Governor of Queensland, has been appointed Governor of New South Wales.

It is stated in trade journals, says the "Times of Ceylon," that, as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made with the French Government, the Messageries Maritimes Company will give orders for the construction of fifteen to twenty steamers, most of which are to be built in French yards.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Appeal to the Powers.

RECOGNITION OF INDEPENDENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Bulgaria has again appealed to the Powers, in view of the danger of prolonging the present situation, to secure Turkey's speedy recognition of her independence. Bulgaria suggests that the recognition should occur on King Ferdinand's birthday, February 26th.

LATER.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has gone on a visit to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will be received in St. Petersburg with kingly rank. The Russian Press unanimously favours formal recognition of his kingship. Austria is also ready to recognise him.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

Satisfactory Agreement Arrived at.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The International Naval Conference, sitting in London, has reached an agreement on almost all questions.

Contraband presented the greatest difficulty, but a satisfactory conclusion has been arrived at.

It is expected that the *proces verbal* will be signed next week.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

The Mullah Snubbed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Reuter wires from Aden that the Mullah made his overtures to the Sultan of the Mijertain tribe to join in an attack on the British.

The Sultan sent an insulting refusal.

LORD CURZON.

Arrival in London.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Lord Curzon has arrived in London. His health is excellent.

THE WEST INDIA SUGAR TRADE.

Royal Commission to be Appointed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Government is appointing a Royal Commission to enquire regarding the improvement of the sugar trade between Canada and the West Indies. The Commission will include two Canadians. Sir Daniel Morriss will represent the West Indies.

INDIA'S NEXT C-IN-C.

Report not yet Confirmed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

The "Birmingham Post" states that it is settled that General Sir O'Moore Creagh will succeed Lord Kitchener.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

No confirmation has reached Army Headquarters of the "Birmingham Post's" report that Sir O'Moore Creagh is to succeed Lord Kitchener.

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL DISPUTE.

English Union's Refusal.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The Scottish Rugby Union has re-opened the dispute regarding allowances to players, owing to the English Union's refusing to make the resolution on the subject retrospective.

The International Match has again been cancelled.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Third Round.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

At Association football this afternoon, Oxford drew with Cambridge, the score being one goal each.

The third round of the Association Cup was played off this afternoon, with the following result:—

Derby County beat Plymouth Argyle at Derby by one goal to nil.

Bradford City, playing at home, were defeated by Sunderland by one goal to love.

Manchester United beat Blackburn Rovers at Manchester by six goals to one.

The match between West Ham United and Newcastle United at West Ham resulted in a draw, there being no score.

Playing at Bristol, Bristol City beat Norwich City by two goals to nil.

Glossop defeated Sheffield Wednesday on the latter's ground by one goal to nil.

Notts Forest beat Milwall at Nottingham by three goals to one.

The match at Tottenham between the Hotspurs and Burnley resulted in a pointless draw.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

No Cause for Alarm.

DRASTIC MEASURES SUSPENDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Reuter's Agency learns that there is nothing to warrant the alarming reports with regard to the situation between Austria and Servia, which are discredited.

LATER.

It is announced in Vienna that drastic measures against Servia have been temporarily suspended. An Agreement between Austria and Turkey is also expected shortly.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

The Servian Cabinet has resigned.

THE VICEROY'S SHOOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, LAHAPARA, FEB. 20.

Nothing had been shot during the last few days. This is chiefly due to the thickness of the jungles and the consequent difficulty in approaching the game, as fresh tracks of bison, buffaloes and rhino have been seen.

A fine bull rhino was in front of the line of elephants yesterday, but refusing to leave his shelter for the open, charged the line open-mouthed in a most determined fashion, scattering elephants in all directions and escaping without being fired at.

Another interesting, though unpleasant, sight was also witnessed yesterday, when two red dogs were seen to bring down a young sambhar stag. As the party reached the spot, the poor beast who was already badly mauled, was keeping his aggressors at bay with his horns, but all no to avail, as he had to succumb. These dogs, hunting in packs of about twelve, do an infinity of harm to game in these parts, as nothing is safe from them; and they are responsible for the death of many a young rhino and buffalo as well as for numberless deer and other smaller beasts.

AMERICAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Plea of Self-Defence.

CASE TRANSFERRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 20.

Before Captain A. Sandeman, I. A., Additional Magistrate, Yenangyaung, an American, named John Royal Strong, aged 29 years, was tried under Section 307, I. P. C., for attempted murder, while employed in the Nath Singh Oil Company's pumping station.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that the accused struck and kicked one of the native employes, and when they protested he pulled out a pistol and fired twelve shots. It is alleged one shot hit a durwan, who fell down, another hit a man on the medal he was wearing and glanced off, and the third struck another man on the shoulder.

Accused's defence is that he was attacked by a mob and fired in self-defence. Accused is on bail on Rs. 6,000 in his own bond and two sureties. Accused memorialised the Governor-General regarding his trial, and the Government of India has ordered the transfer of the trial to Rangoon where he will be tried on the 1st proximo.

BOMBS ON THE BENGAL RAILWAY.

Punitive Police Posted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

Punitive Police have been posted along the E. B. State Railway in connection with the recent bomb outrages, and comprise of 2 sub-inspectors, 30 head constables and constables.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE.

Annual Prize Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 20.

The La Martiniere annual prize distribution took place yesterday, followed by the feast in honour of General Claud Martin, its founder. The well-known Principal, Mr. Sykes, who has been connected with the College since 1871, and who is retiring, made his final report in which he referred to the great success of the Martiniere boys in all parts of the world, testifying to the excellence of La Martiniere as a public school.

Mr. Chamier, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, as one of the Governors of the College, said, "the school with a Government grant should not fear competition in the future," and eulogised Mr. Sykes' services, saying he hoped they would receive fitting recognition at the hands of the trustees and the Calcutta High Court with whom the control of the Martiniere College ultimately rests.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 22.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India for 12 months on private affairs:—Major P.C. Searle, 109th Infantry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 20.

The Royal Irish Rifles have arrived from Meerut and proceeded to Maymyo, where they will be stationed for the next three years. The Battalion looked very fit. The night they landed a native was caught selling cheap German whisky to some men. He was arrested and prosecuted and was fined Rs. 25 or three weeks' simple imprisonment.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

FLOODS IN EUROPE.

Whole Towns Inundated.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED.

RHINE AND DANUBE RISE MANY FEET.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

Extraordinary floods have occurred in Saxony, Thuringia, Bavaria, and the Tyrol, owing to the sudden melting of the snows on the mountains.

Whole towns have been inundated, and the railway traffic in many parts of Saxony has been interrupted, many bridges having been wrecked. The Latin Valley has been converted into a vast lake.

The Rhine is expected to reach the danger point daily.

At Nuremberg and Pegnitz the Pegnitz River rose 12ft. in one night, and the water ran through the streets like a millstream.

The population of Frankfort-on-the-Main and Bamberg (on the Pegnitz) are fleeing to the high ground.

At Kissingen (on the Saale River) the old town is under water, and the three famous Saline Springs are flooded. The Casino is also inundated.

At Regensburg the Danube rose 10ft. last night. The river is full of house-hold utensils, bathing-boxes, and agricultural machinery.

American Census Clerks.

ACTION BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt has vetoed the American Census Bill. He insists upon competitive examinations for census clerks to the number of 50,000 in order to prevent the abuses of the last two censuses in connection with which the appointments were treated as the perquisites of politicians.

The Disaffection in the Cabinet.

LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY ISSUE AN ULTIMATUM.

Concerning the disaffection among members of the ministry with regard to the naval shipbuilding proposals, the "Daily Express" states that the Lords of the Admiralty informed the cabinet that they would resign in a body unless their programme to lay the keels of six battleships of the Dreadnought type during the present year was accepted. Thereupon Viscount Morley (Secretary of State for India) and Mr. John Burns (President of the Local Government Board) withdrew their opposition to the programme. Mr. Lloyd-George (Chancellor of the Exchequer) and Mr. Winston Churchill (President of the Board of Trade), however, continue to oppose the Lords of the Admiralty.

Rugby Football.

ALLEGED PROFESSIONALISM.

The Rugby International Board have considered the question of payments to players raised by Scotland. They disagreed on Scotland's proposition, that a daily allowance to the New Zealand team amounted to professionalism, Scotland and Ireland voted for the proposition, and England and Wales against it. The Board unanimously resolved that cash allowances were contrary to the principle of Rugby football, and decided that no such allowances would be made in the future.

Australian Team Defeated.

Yesterday the Australian League team were defeated by the Broughton Rangers by four goals two tries to three goals two tries. In the first half of the game the home team scored two goals and four tries, while Graves for the visitors registered a try, which was converted by Messenger. In the second half the Broughton Rangers scored two penalty goals, and Messenger for the Australians also scored two penalty goals, while Keidke secured a try, which was not converted. The game was very rough, and two of the Broughton Rangers were ordered off the field.

Motherland and the Colonies.

THE NEW DOMINIONS DEPARTMENT.

SIR C. LUCAS TO VISIT AUSTRALASIA.

The Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has instructed Sir Charles Prestwood Lucas, head of the new Dominions Department, to pay a prolonged visit to Australia and New Zealand. Accompanied by Mr. Arthur Ashley Pearson, who retired from the position of Principle Clerk in the Colonial Office in 1906, Sir Charles will leave England for the antipodes on the 26th inst.

The "Times" states that the visit has doubtless been arranged in response to the suggestion made by Mr. Deakin on the last day of the Imperial Conference. Sir Charles Lucas's quiet judgment and kindly tact will assure him a ready welcome. The "Times" recalls the advice given by Lord Northcote at the banquet recently tendered to him in London when the ex-Governor-General of Australia urged that there should be an interchange of officials between the motherland and the colonies.

THE SULAV HITAKI PRESS.

Order to be Confiscated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 21.

Mr. Forrest, District Magistrate, Howrah, yesterday made the order for the confiscation of the Sulav Hitaki Printing Press absolute under the new Act, holding that the Sonar Bharat's poem, "Keeping Awake at the Dead of Night," was an incitement to murder and other acts of violence.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Picturesque Arrangement of Buildings.

HIGHLY INTERESTING COLLECTIONS.

To the public of Bombay the main interest in the Sixth Annual Medical Congress, which H. E. the Governor will declare open to-day, will be in the Exhibition which accompanies it. The meetings of the delegates with their involved and technical discussions will be a sphere into which they do not enter, but the exhibition which will be open to them on Friday next embodies the lighter aspect of the Congress. The Bombay public will not be disappointed with it. The Oval which was chosen as its site, has indeed been made a place of beauty with its miniature palaces and white halls standing amongst gardens and palm groves and the honorary architects, Messrs. C. F. Stevens and Co., may be well pleased with the result of their work. The Indo-Saracenic style is one which lends itself admirably to the situation and within the limits of an exhibition of the scope of this one could scarcely have been employed with more picturesque effect. To a considerable degree credit for this is also due to Mrs. W. E. Jennings who is responsible for the designs for the laying out of the gardens and the decoration of the grounds. In this work she has had at her disposal, the several thousands of foliage plants which were lent the Committee by Mr. Haji Ahmed Dewjee.

The entrance to the Exhibition will be from the southern end where a large number of stands have been erected in one building of semi-circular shape. These will be filled with the exhibits of numerous local firms and a number of visitors. In the centre of this a good sized entrance hall is occupied by the exhibit of the Bombay Municipal Health Department. This has been arranged by Mr. A. K. Pai, B.A., of that Department, who is acting as the honorary assistant curator with the permission of the Executive Health Officer, and has been actively engaged for some months in assisting in the organisation of the Exhibition. In the Municipal exhibit the visitor will be first struck by an excellent series of models. Amongst these for instance are a model of the Island of Bombay, a model of the Tansa Water Works, and another showing the construction of some dwellings at Mysore. Model milch cattle houses and model stables are also shown and the remainder of the exhibit mainly consists of specimens of sanitary house-fittings. A small section is devoted to physical development machines for use at home or in gymnasia and to strength-testing machinery, while finally there are exhibits of typical viruses, chemical poisons and phosphorus poisons.

SCOPE OF THE EXHIBITION.

The remaining buildings of the Exhibition are of a smaller size though all in the same ornamental Indo-Saracenic style, and are dotted about the grounds some for the display of other exhibits and others as halls of entertainment. Of the general character of the exhibits an idea may be obtained from the description in the catalogue of the exhibition scope. "It will comprise generally an exhibition of medical, surgical, sanitary building, ventilating, disinfecting and fumigating appliances, etc., drugs, foods, and toilet requisites, hospital and operation room furniture, model buildings; models of insanitary and improved areas in Bombay; scientific instruments medical and scientific publications etc., etc." The stands containing these are situated mostly on the southern side and in the central portions of the ground. The north is principally devoted to the side entertainments which however will not be opened during the Session, and not until the exhibition on Friday has been thrown open to the public. It will be continued as a public exhibition until about the third week of March. The special side entertainments will include the Bandmann's Egyptian Theatre and above all that favourite amusement of Eastern holiday seekers, the switchback railway. An excellent switch-back has been erected on the north-west side by Messrs. Abdullah and Co., who are also engaged to undertake the collection of the gate-money. There will also be musical entertainments by military and other bands, the Excelsior Cinematograph, the laughing gallery, an exhibition of anatomical curiosities, a series of optical delusions, a panorama, a five inch equatorial telescope and other haunts such as the "fairy bower" the purpose whereof is not so immediately obvious.

LIGHTING AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

The excellent arrangement and management of the exhibition is apparent, and for this praise must be given to the Committee for whom Colonel W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., has been an energetic secretary. The comfort and safety of visitors to the grounds have been provided for in every way. The main Exhibition buildings on the southern half of the enclosure are lighted which electricity, the installation having been erected by Messrs. Jost and Co., Bombay, and the current obtained from the Bombay Tramway and Electric Supply Co. The grounds are lighted with Kitson standards and so are all the side shows on the southern half of the enclosure, excepting the large tent in which the Excelsior Cinematograph Co. will give their entertainments. For the illumination of this and for the 40 ampere arc which the Company require, it has been found necessary, to instal a generating plant upon the premises. For this purpose a powerful engine and a dynamo have been placed gratuitously at the disposal of the Committee by Messrs. Naraingi Dwarkadas and Goordhandas Goknidas Tejpal. Minimax fire extinguishers have been scattered all over the Exhibition and demonstrations have been held to instruct the staff in their use. Visitors are requested in case any outbreak of fire should occur to use any of these appliances that may be at hand or to obtain extra ones from the stand at the north of the main gate. Also at the suggestion of Mr. Nicholls, the Superintendent of the Municipal Fire Brigade, the Municipal Commissioner has sanctioned the exhibition of the new motor engine of the Brigade. This will be kept ready for use at any moment. A special shed has been erected as a fire-station over a hydrant, and from this position the engine can throw a jet of water upon any part of the exhibition. It should be added that the whole of the buildings have been erected under the supervision of Mr. Pherozeshaw Nasserwanji of the Public Works Department. The public should also note that there is an inquiry office near the entrance gate and close to the offices of the General Secretary, the Assistant Curator, and the Resident Medical Officer, while a lost luggage office and a telephone station are also provided.

PATHOLOGICAL SECTION.

The pathological section will doubtless be one of the greatest interest, but unfortunately it is not considered possible to open it to the public. A number of valuable microscopes and specimens have been loaned to the Committee and it is in consideration for their safety that the Committee have decided that this section shall be open only while the Exhibition is open to the members of the Congress, that is of course during the four days of the session which commences to-day. This section will be an extensive one and will be under the immediate supervision of Captain Cunningham, I.M.S., the Secretary of the Pathological Department. Captain Cunningham has been its principal organiser and has been assisted by Mr. Howlett, the second Imperial Entomologist (Pusa, Bengal) who came to Bombay at the end of January to assist in the preparation of specimens of disease-carrying insects. In the arrangement of the collection three main points have been carried in mind:—(1) that the specimens should be both of clinical and pathological interest and should cover as much ground as possible: (2) that they should be illustrative of the diseases and affections for the most part peculiar to the tropics, though not exclusively Indian; and (3) that each lot of exhibits should be in definite series, such as the successive stages of the life history of parasites for instance On these principles, slides and specimens illustrating, amongst others, the following diseases and groups of parasites are to be shown:—Malaria, Kala Azar, Delhi boil, sleeping sickness, black water fever, biting flies, mycetoms, leprosy negri bodies, plague (which exhibit will include a collection of Indian rats, brought from the Indian Museum by Captain R. Lloyd, I.M.S.,) dysentery, morbid growths, etc. The amount of material is so great that the number of available microscopes, being limited, it will not be possible to display all the specimens at one time. From time to time therefore new exhibits will replace those which have been for some time under the microscopes. Tomorrow (Tuesday) during the conversazione which will be given by the Committee to members of the Congress, a series of lantern demonstrations will be given between 7 and 11 by Captain Cunningham. The illustrations will show specimens of biting flies, particularly the tsetse fly, and the treatment of leprosy by Nastin and poisonous and non-poisonous snakes.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

This section of the Exhibition is to be inspected by His Excellency the Governor to-day after he has delivered his inaugural address to the members of the Congress in the Convocation Hall of the University. Then while he proceeds to the Exhibition grounds the members will disperse to the various sections of the Congress for the reading of papers. These will be held on the following places:—

Section 1, University Library.
Section 2, Convocation Hall.
Section 3, University Library.
Section 4, Tent Exhibition Grounds.
Section 5, University Library.

The programme of the opening day will be as follows:—

Section 1, Presidential address by Surgeon-General A. T. Sloggett, C.M.G., R.A.M.C., and papers on Cholera.

Section 2, Presidential address by Surgeon-General H. Hamilton, C.B., I.M.S., and papers on Malaria.

Section 3, Presidential address by Surgeon-General G. O. Benson, I. M. S., and papers on animal parasites and biting and non-biting flies.

Section 4, Presidential address by Colonel J. Crimmin and papers on water supply and sanitation.

Section 5, Presidential address by Surgeon-General G. W. Stevenson and papers on cataract and other diseases.

The ceremony of opening the Exhibition to the public will be performed by the Corporation on Friday next at 6 p. m. Miss Clarke will distribute medals. The Hon. Sir John Muir Mackenzie will present an address and a vote of thanks to His Excellency will be moved by the Hon. Mr. J. U. Jenkins and seconded by three of the vice-presidents.

The Madras Government have deputed Surgeon-General P. H. Benson, I.M.S., Major C. Donovan, I.M.S., and Captain D. Ganpat Rai, I.M.S., as official delegates and Dr. T. M. Nair as non-official delegate from the Madras Presidency to attend the Bombay Medical Congress. Dr. Nair arrived in Bombay yesterday morning and the others are expected to-day.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

To be Worked Jointly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 21.

The Railway Board have to-day communicated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce revised proposals made by the Bengal North-Western Railway for the working of the Eastern Bengal Railway as a joint concern with their own system. These proposals provide for the raising by the Agency of the Bengal and N.-W. Railway of all future capital required for the Tirhoot and Eastern Bengal Railways, thereby relieving the Government Railway programme to this extent. This capital is to be secured on the joint revenue of the three lines, each line to be credited with its own gross earnings; administrative charges to be divided between the lines in proportion to the gross earnings; the existing contract with the Secretary of State for the Bengal N.-W. Railway and the Tirhoot Railway to remain unaltered; the Tirhoot and E. B. S. Railway to be each debited with the interest on the capital allotted to them; and the B. N. W. Railway to receive a share on the E. B. S. Railway surplus profits when they exceed a crore of rupees.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Resignation of Sir Francis Maclean.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

The resignation of Sir Francis Maclean of the Chief Justiceship of Bengal, taking effect from the 12th, is gazetted.

A license under the Electricity Act is granted to the Municipal Board of Mussoorie.

Mr. A. B. Thompson officiates as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India, vice Mr. Chard, who is on special duty.

Mr. P. Bonarji officiates as Registrar of the Army Department, vice Mr. Hodgen, who is on special duty.

Engineer C. B. Wilson, R. I. M., resigns from the 8th ultimo.

Mr. C. Pratt is gazetted to officiate as senior Government Inspector of Railways, No. 1 Circle, Calcutta, vice Rose; Rai Bahadur Rala Ram; acting as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, E. B. S. Railway.

Mr. H. Cooper of the N.-W. Railway resigns Government service.

LORD FRENCH has just acquired an authorised copy of the complete Kah-gyur, or Tibetan version of the Buddhist Scriptures, one of two of which were intended to be (as one actually was eventually) presented to the late Dowagar Empress of China.

THE "Ceylon Observer" of the 16th instant says:—"The Fiscal's sale of the Swadeshi S.S. Lawoe fixed for to-day for the recovery of Rs. 3,215 due to the Cargo Boat Despatch Co. has been stopped, the amount having been paid by the Swadeshi S. N. Co."

THE NEW REFORMS IN INDIA.

Article by Sir A. T. Arundel.

THE "National Review" contains the following article by Sir A. T. Arundel, I. C. S. (Retired):—

In August 1906 Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India, penned a minute in which his Excellency analysed and discussed the political aspect of Indian affairs, and four days later he appointed a Committee, consisting of four members of his Council, the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Mr. (now Sir) H. Erle Richards, Mr. (now Sir) Edward Baker, and myself as Chairman, with Mr. (now Sir) Herbert Risley as secretary, to consider and report on certain specific suggestions of reform, and on the general question of giving to natives of India a larger measure of political representation and wider opportunities of expressing their views on administrative matters. The Committee completed their confidential inquiries, and sent in their report in October following. Their report has not been published, and I am therefore precluded from detailing its recommendations, the general tenor of which, however, may be surmised. It was forwarded with a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, with whose concurrence public inquiries were addressed to all the Local Governments in India as to the best method of carrying out the objects above indicated, with due regard to the wide differences in race, language, religion, education, social conditions and political capacity of the heterogeneous populations comprised within the various provinces.

Nearly two years elapsed before the replies received from the Local Governments could be considered by the Government of India and forwarded with recommendations to the Secretary of State. Lord Morley's despatch in reply was issued on November 27th and was followed on December 17th by his speech in the House of Lords, in which the momentous changes to which he had given his approval were laid before Parliament and the public.

Before examining the nature and tendency of these changes it will be well to state briefly the problem presented for solution, and the views of Lord Minto with which his colleagues generally concurred. The growth of western education, initiated some fifty years ago, is bearing abundant fruit. Important classes of the population are learning to realise their position, to estimate for themselves their own intellectual capacities, and to compare their claims for an equality of citizenship with those of the ruling race. The directing influences of political life at home are simultaneously in full accord with the advance of educated thinkers in India. The political atmosphere is full of change, questions come before the ruling power which it cannot ignore, and the privileges which it considers wise to confer should emanate from itself as boons willingly and spontaneously conferred, and not as concessions grudgingly and reluctantly yielded. It is worthwhile to consider the position somewhat further.

THE SOFT SENTIMENTALIST

who would govern an empire with platitudes, and who would have us hand India over to the Indians to return to the chaos and anarchy from which we redeemed it, may be set aside. On the other hand, the crude idea of the British Philistine at home or in India, who has no acquaintance with the educated natives, and no sympathy with his aspirations, is to suppress by force all outward manifestations of inquietude or discontent. He pertinently enough discounts Mr. Gladstone's dictum that "force is no remedy," by inquiring why a police force is maintained to arrest, and a judiciary to punish, the thief and the robber, or why an army is maintained if not to combat enemies within as well as without the realm. If discontent is manifested by seditious or violent movements, he would say, "Put them down with the strong hand, and if the existing means are inadequate, employ more policemen and enroll more soldiers." But though the maintenance of law and order, and the suppression of crime are admittedly the prime duty of a Government—*pace* Mr. Birrell in Ireland—they do not comprise the whole of our British creed. As we desire in our own country to be "goldly and quietly governed," so we desire to extend the same peaceful rule to those aliens who have fallen under our sway. We decided fifty years ago to give a sound Western education to all Indians who could avail themselves of it, and to that policy we shall resolutely adhere, merely modifying the system to correct errors and to ensure the best results. The Dutch in their Eastern possessions have adopted a different policy with a view to maintain the absolute dependence of their subjects upon themselves. In 1904 there were no colleges for natives in the Dutch East Indies, and only eight secondary schools. In India there were 198 colleges and 5,399 secondary schools, besides private institutions. The astonishing power of the educational leaven in India in producing the effects indicated at the outset of this article may be to some extent realized when it is known that throughout British India the literates in English number only 1 per cent., and the literates in the vernacular only 11 per cent. of the entire population of about 300 millions. Whence arises the inquietude and dissatisfaction which tend to spread so rapidly from the educated to the half-educated and the ignorant. Burke says, "Every duty is a limitation of some power," and we know that the duties imposed by an efficient government are many. The truth is that as all laws involve restriction and restraint, and in the last resort compulsion, so all governments out of touch with the people themselves must sooner or later incur some measure of reprobation and reproach, if not of antipathy and odium. In England we solve the difficulty by our system of party government, tempered by general elections. The Romans left their subject peoples pretty much to their own indigenous rule, only insisting on law and order, and the regular payment of tribute. If George III. and his advisers had realised in their day the things that belonged to their own and the colonists' peace, the United States might now be part of the British Empire. Our justice combined with our strength has secured the contented acceptance of our government in India hitherto, and became the native governments we replaced were unjust and oppressive and had brought anarchy and ruin on the country, our rule has been regarded as beneficent by the millions of our subjects.

But now that Western education has implanted a new spirit, and the miseries of preceding generations are forgotten, justice and efficiency in the government are no longer sufficient for the educated class and the increasing numbers who are influenced by it. What then is the remedy? The remedy is this, that the natives of the country must be invited to take part in the government, and to share the reproach, if not the antipathy and odium to which all governments are from their very nature more or less liable. This the fundamental and conclusive reason for wise political concessions. To turn now to

THE ACTUAL REFORMS.

The Government of India note that the scheme of reform forwarded to the Local Governments for consideration has met with ample and outspoken criticism from the most intelligent educated Indians whose opinions were sought, but the existence of so many varied classes, races and creeds, and the lack of any real national sentiment was shown by the tendency of the advocates of each

particular class and interest to consider how their own advantage might best be secured, and to ignore the general welfare. The first proposal was to constitute an Advisory Council of Ruling Chiefs and territorial magnates, who would meet only when specially summoned, would discuss only matters referred to them by Government, and whose deliberations and decisions would be confidential unless Government otherwise determined. Among the subjects on which the advice of such a Council might be of service are the Imperial Service Troops, military questions affecting Indians, Chiefs' Colleges, education, plague and cholera, inland customs and excise, post and telegraphs, railways, mutual legal and police assistance and co-operation. It was found on inquiry that the Ruling Chiefs themselves were opposed to a Council on which territorial magnates would sit on equal terms with themselves. "The expense to the Chiefs, who travel in State with large retinues, would be excessive unless the Council met at rare intervals. These and other objections led the Government of India to abandon the original scheme and to content themselves with recommending an Imperial Council of Ruling Chiefs only. Lord Morley is doubtful whether even on this modified scheme will command success, but he will not oppose a full and fair trial if details can be framed at once acceptable to the Chiefs and workable in practice. The probability seems to be that this Council will remain in limbo, and that the practice of consulting the Chiefs individually both personally and by letter will continue to prevail.

Ancillary to the Imperial Council of Chiefs and notables, the Government of India invited opinions as to the formation of Advisory Councils for the various Provinces. These were to be entirely apart and distinct from the Provincial Legislative Councils. They might, it was suggested, embrace landholders, and selected leaders of industry, commerce, capital and the professions, to promote in consultation a better understanding between all, and to clear away prejudices and misconceptions. The replies were far from unanimous. Three Local Governments demurred to the proposal entirely, while the others suggested Councils varying respectively from 5 to 35 members. The general drift of opinion among the numerous other persons and bodies consulted was favourable, but the membership recommended varied from 10 to as many as 80. The Government of India finally recommended that such a Council might be formed in any Province where the head of the Local Government was of opinion that it might be of service. Its object would be to provide a means of obtaining advice on proposals both for legislative and for administrative measures, and of conveying information as to the intentions and motives of Government, and it would be an authentic sign that Government desired to take the leading men of the Province into their confidence. Lord Morley doubts the utility of these Provincial Advisory Councils, and favours the opinion expressed by the Government of India that "greater facilities for public discussion. . . should be met rather by extending the powers of the Legislative Councils than by setting up rival Councils which must to some extent conflict with them." This is a forcible criticism. There seems to be little advantage in creating a Council of a merely advisory character, which might excite the jealousy and antagonism of the Legislative Council, when it is always open to a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor to summon for consultation and advice, whenever and wherever he desires, as many or as few of the leading men of his Province as he may think fit. The Advisory Council might grow in strength and utility, but the probability is that any influence and prestige it might from its constitution possess at the outset would wane and disappear before the increasing power of the Legislative Council. The two proposals now examined merely preface the main reforms proposed by the Government of India, namely, the changes in the Imperial and the Provincial Legislative Councils, and in the disposal of the Imperial and the Provincial Budgets.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Following the order adopted in Lord Morley's despatch it will be convenient to deal first with the Legislative Councils of the Provinces. The members of these Councils at present vary in number from 10 in Burma and the Punjab to 21 in Madras and Bombay. The Government of India propose an increase in the numbers varying from 17 in Burma, 25 in the Punjab, and 37 in Eastern Bengal and Assam, to 47 in Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces. They also propose to maintain an official majority in each case. It will be sufficient to give the details for one of the larger provinces. Taking the first—Madras—we have: 'Ex-officio' 3; viz., the members of the Executive Council 2, the Advocate-General 1; Additional nominated members, not more than half to be officials, the non-officials representing special interest or minorities or experts, 24; Elected members 20; viz., Corporation of Madras 1, Municipalities and District Boards 8, the University 1, landholders 4, the planting community 1, Mahomedans 2, Chamber of Commerce 1, Indian Commercial community 1. Total 46, or with the Governor 47.

The object of this distribution of the elected members is to ensure the presence of representatives of the different classes enumerated. The need for this will be apparent from the following figures. At present the "professional middle class," which means the legal with a tinge of the scholastic, hold 66·6 per cent. of the elected seats; in proportion to the population, however, they would be entitled to only 1·6 per cent. The landholders representing the agricultural interest hold 5·5 per cent; they are entitled to 69 per cent. The commercial members, European and native, hold 26 per cent.; they are entitled to 18 per cent. The lawyers have thus an undue and overwhelming preponderance. It should, however, in fairness be stated that many of the lawyers are the owners of agricultural land, and to this extent represent the agricultural interest as well as the legal. No Mahomedan has ever obtained a seat by election in Madras.

Lord Morley has introduced a drastic and far-reaching change, not contemplated by the Government of India, by deciding to do away with an official majority in all the Provincial Councils. He points out that in the Bombay Council as at present constituted there is no official majority and that the Bombay Government are willing to dispense with it altogether. He does not conceal from himself the risks of this new departure. The non-official majority, without trenching on the few subjects excluded by statute, may pass legislation of a character disapproved by the executive Government. This however can at once be met by the statutory veto of the Governor. There may also be delay in legislation which is desired by Government, but the Secretary of State does not see how this will cause serious mischief. More often there may be opposition by the non-official members to legislation that the Government desires. But with largely increased numbers, representing divergent interests and realising greater responsibility, Lord Morley thinks that combination of all the non-official members to resist a measure proposed by Government would be unlikely. He also refers to a case in which Lord Minto decided to veto a Bill which the absence of an official majority would have rendered the Local Government unable to pass. The reference no doubt is to the Punjab Colonisation Bill, which excited much animadversion and discontent, and was disallowed by the Viceroy. Finally, the Governor-General in Council has power to legislate for the whole of India, and could exercise this power over the head of any Provincial Legislative Council if necessity required. Lord Morley does not refer to

ANOTHER RESULT WHICH WILL ALMOST CERTAINLY ENSUE.

There will be no more "legislation by mandate" in the Provincial Legislative Councils. For instance, some years ago the Government of India required the Madras Legislative Council to insert a provision in a Bill under consideration to which every non-official was opposed, and this was accordingly done. In the debate one official member hinted that his own views, if he had been a non-official, might have been different from those he officially entertained; and the Government of India ('de me fabula narratur') on perusing the proceedings in which this lamentable lapse from orthodox official conviction was recorded, took the trouble to address a demi-official letter to the Governor of Madras—Sir Arthur Havelock—on the subject. On another occasion the Government of India, who were prepossessed in favour of a Punjab Bill to prevent the alienation of agricultural land from the yeomen and farmer class of that Province, were disposed to issue "order" similar legislation in provinces where the conditions were entirely different. They only gave way to the strong protests that were raised. No such coercion will be possible in the absence of an official majority. On the other hand, there is a province where an irrigation law is urgently needed to preserve the rights of Government in their own works of irrigation and in the distribution of the water, and it is doubtful whether any but an emasculated Act will be passed without an official majority.

That eminent Indian lawyer and judge, the late Sir Bhashyam Iyengar, whose recent death is widely regretted, in his reply regarding the proposed reforms, wrote: "The division of the Legislative Council into the Executive Government supported by an official majority, and a non-official minority corresponding to an opposition to Government, is the introduction of a principle which in British India is as unconstitutional as it would be mischievous in result. In the records of the Legislative Council under the Act of 1861 the official members were frequently divided among themselves. This was the case when the Income Tax Act was introduced. Now, as the Government of India will be most reluctant to employ its supreme power to legislate against the express determination of the Provincial Council, and thus raise an outcry both in India and in England, the tendency of Lord Morley's serious change will be to make the Local Governments more independent of the Government of India in this respect, and thus to co-operate indirectly with the objects aimed at in the appointment of the Decentralisation Commission whose report is now due. With regard to

THE PRINCIPLE OF ELECTIVE REPRESENTATION

in the Legislative Councils the Government of India state that the replies they have received bear out to the fullest extent the conclusion that representation by classes and interests is the only practicable method. They quote a great array of authorities to the same effect; among them are Sir George Chesney, Sir Charles Aitchinson, Lord Dufferin, Lord Ripon, Lord Kimberley, Lord Northbrook, and Mr. Gladstone. Lord Morley concurs with this general principle, but lays strong emphasis on the difficulty felt by the Government of India in securing satisfactory electoral bodies for the election of representatives of the different classes and interests, and the extent to which nomination will be required to supply the deficiencies of election, and he instances the proposals made for securing representatives of the landholders and of the Mahomedans.

To meet these difficulties the Secretary of State asks the Government of India to consider a scheme which he puts forward for obtaining the desired results by means of electoral colleges. Lord Morley is here on debatable ground; his proposals have immediately excited the opposition of the Mahomedans in India on one important point, and are open to serious objection on another, which is due to the special social conditions of India. Rather more than two years ago a representative gathering of influential Mahomedans from all parts of India presented a notable address of loyalty and confidence to the Viceroy. In reply Lord Minto said: ". . . . You justly claim that your position should be estimated not merely on your numerical strength, but in respect of the political importance of your community and the service it has rendered to the Empire. I am entirely in accord with you. . . . The Mahomedan community may rest assured that their political rights and interests as a community will be safeguarded in any administrative reorganisation with which I am concerned.

The Government of India have fulfilled this promise in the proposals they have made for Mahomedan members of the various Legislative Councils. Lord Morley has now proposed for consideration a method of election by electoral colleges, and the illustration he gives is unfortunately based entirely on the numerical proportion of Mahomedans to Hindus, and thus destroys the value of Lord Minto's promise, for in one important province the percentage of Hindus to Mahomedans is 89 to 6. This

COUNTERTEMPS

perturbing enough to the Mahomedans in India, will no doubt be set right, as Lord Morley has elsewhere remarked that "no system of representation would be satisfactory, if it did not provide for the presence in the Councils of sufficient representatives of communities so important as are the Mahomedans and the landed classes," and elsewhere he has said that subject to the alterations required owing to the abandonment of the official majorities, he is "ready to accept generally the proposals for members and the constitution of the Councils."

But apart from this objection there is good reason to fear that the system of electoral colleges would fail to secure the representatives whom the Mahomedan community or the landholders would desire to elect. Lord Morley's illustration supposes a province with 20 millions of inhabitants, of whom 15 millions are Hindus and 5 millions Mahomedans, and the number of members to be elected 12. There should accordingly be 9 Hindus and 3 Mahomedans elected. To effect this the province would be divided into 3 electoral areas with an electoral college of 100 in each—i.e., 75 Hindus and 25 Mahomedans, to be elected by the people. Then each electoral college would elect 3 Hindu representatives and 1 Mahomedan. The first point to be noted is that the Hindu wire-pullers, having a great majority and being accustomed to manipulate elections, could easily find and elect a sufficient number of pliable and subservient Mahomedans to the electoral college whose votes would ensure the election of a Mahomedan Legislative Councillor amenable to Hindu guidance and not *the* Mahomedan who would be chosen by that community. Even if the 25 Mahomedan members of the electoral college were fairly elected and desirous of choosing a fit Mahomedan Councillor, the 75 Hindus could easily control the election and select a Mahomedan of their own chosing. They would give 26 of their votes to their own man and elect him, while the 25 Mahomedan members of the college would be helpless, and would certainly find no consolation in giving their own votes to one of three Hindus who must perforce be elected. The result above described might be avoided by requiring the 75 Hindus to elect the 3 Hindus, and the 25 Mahomedans to elect the 1 Mahomedan, but the wording of the despatch precludes this solution.

WITH THE LANHOLDERS THE CASE IS EVEN WORSE,

for the better class among them regard it as a degradation to offer themselves for election. As regards the Imperial Legislative Council whose numbers are to be increased from 25 to 63, Lord Morley concurs that "a permanent official majority is absolutely necessary," though he is "unable to persuade himself that to import a number of gentlemen to vote down something upon which they may or may not have heard the arguments will prove satisfactory." It may be some consolation to reflect that this is frequently done in the House of Commons, to say nothing of the House of Lords. In India it means that the Government must retain the power of governing. But why not "swallow one's formulas," and as several replies suggested, give a double vote to each official member and, and so save a number of very busy men from being taken away from their work for three months of every year?

Far greater freedom of discussion is to be granted to the Legislative Councils. When the formal replies have been given by Government to questions put by members, the latter are to be allowed—as in the House of Commons—to put supplementary questions, as Lord Morley is of opinion that "there can be no sufficient reason for prohibiting that method of eliciting information and expressing indirectly the opinions and wishes of the questioners." To those who are acquainted with the ingenuity and pertinacity of many of "the questioners," it is probable that during the Legislative Sessions the members of the Government and their secretaries will lead but a weary life. Members are also to be allowed to move resolutions on matters of public and general importance; such resolutions to be in the form of recommendations to the Government, as this will emphasise the fact that the decision must rest with the Government and not with the Council.

IMPORTANT CHANGES

will be made in dealing with the Budgets. The Imperial Budget will be presented by the Finance member much earlier than heretofore and in less precise detail. The Council will then resolve itself into Committee for the discussion of the Budget in convenient sections and continue the sittings from day to day till the work is completed. The Government will thus obtain the views of the Council at a stage when it will still be possible to act on the advice given. Members will be at liberty to move resolutions in the form of recommendations and press them to a division, but the Government will of course retain liberty to approve or reject the recommendations. All these provisions are entirely new. At the final meeting of the Council the Finance member will explain any alterations made and the reasons for not accepting any of the resolutions that may have been passed. A general discussion will follow as has hitherto been the practice; the Finance member will reply; the Viceroy will sum up; and the Budget will take effect.

In the Provincial Councils the rough draft of the Budget as approved by the Government of India will be examined in detail by a Standing Committee (not exceeding 12) of the whole Council, the officials and the non-officials being in equal numbers, and the latter being elected annually by all the non-official members of the Council. The Standing Committee will consider and if necessary revise all the items of expenditure not ear-marked for unavoidable disbursement under the different heads of administration. The relative urgency of all the different claims put forward for allotments out of the available remainder of the revenue will be discussed and voted on; the Government will examine, accept, or modify the recommendations, and the Budget will then be passed at a final meeting of the Council.

The Government of India rightly claim that the proposals put forward will give the Legislative Councils a reasonable share in the settlement of expenditure, will have a marked tendency to promote decentralisation, will enable the Local Governments to avail themselves of the assistance of the Legislative Councils to an extent which has hitherto been impossible, and will place representatives of all classes of the population in a position to take a more effective part in shaping the policy of the Government, and to exert a real influence upon the actual work of the administration. The culminating and perhaps

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT AND MOMENTOUS CHANGE

in the Indian administrative machinery which Lord Morley has decided upon relates to the Executive Councils. The Government of India abstain from making any recommendation on the subject, remarking that this would be premature without experience of the working of the enlarged Legislative Councils. Lord Morley proposes to take statutory power for creating Executive Councils in the Provinces under Lieutenant-Governors as may be found necessary, and to increase the members of those Councils in Madras and Bombay from two to four, of whom "one at least should be an Indian." The words "at least" might well have been omitted. He also announced in the House of Lords that he proposed to act on the suggestion originally made by Lord Minto that the time had come for the admission of a native of India to the Viceroy's Executive Council, which consists of the Commander-in-Chief and the members of the Departments, Home, Legislative, Finance, Commerce and Industry, Revenue and Agriculture, Military. My own opinion—if a personal reference is permissible—has been in favour of a native member in the Executive Councils of the Viceroy and of the Governors of Madras and Bombay. The creation of Executive Councils for the Lieutenant-Governors was not in the field of discussion in 1906.

The chief reason in favour of Executive Councils for the Lieutenant-Governors of the larger Provinces is—and I speak from experience as a member of the Council of Madras—that it is physically impossible for one man to dispose personally of the infinity of work that has to be done. Hence a very large portion of what is disposed of in Madras and Bombay by a member of Council, must be done in other Provinces by the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries. Even the Secretaries in these Provinces are men of less standing and experience than in Madras and Bombay. What is flippantly called "the hypertrophy of the Under-Secretary" is much to be deprecated. The drawback to the system of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor with a Council is that in matters so important as to require joint consideration by the members, the wheels of the administrative coach may slacken speed, but 'per contra' a more matured judgment or decision is ensured.

As regards the admission of an Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council, a constitutional change is required of a different order from the enlarged numbers and powers of the Legislative Councils, a change which will show that natives of India may be admitted to the inner counsels of the Government, and will take away the reproach that no one of the 300 millions of the inhabitants of India is fit to be selected as a constituted and recognised adviser of the Viceroy in directing the affairs of the Indian Empire. Many of the most thoughtful and influential Indians regard this change as of greater practical importance and value than any of the others that have come under consideration. Even a strong Conservative like the late Sir Bhashyam Iyengar heartily favoured it. It would be a visible and convincing proof that we do not desire to govern as aliens and conquerors, but that qualified Indians will be welcomed as co-rulers with ourselves. The change is advocated not to secure greater efficiency, but to strengthen the Government politically and not the chief argument against it is that matters of great moment and secrecy might be divulged, and that even loyalty might be wanting in a time of crisis. But many confidential subjects have perforce to be made known to native subordinates in the Secretariat and the printing office, who are ordinarily found trustworthy. If ever such a blunder should be made as the appointment of a loquacious or even a disloyal member of Council, he could be invited to resign or would be removed, and meanwhile there would be formed an inner Cabinet within the Council, as has been done before now nearer home.

The great impending changes in the administration of our Indian Empire that have now been discussed have been thought out with anxious care, and decided upon with the gravity due to their importance. It was Warren Hastings who said: "To obtain empire is common; to govern it well has been rare indeed." As the curtains of the future are lifted may it be found that this rare gift of wisdom in governing empire has been the part of Lord Morley and Lord Minto, and that their courageous statesmanship has increased and strengthened the loyalty of the Indian races and peoples to the British throne.

But let not the primacy duty be shirked of maintaining law and order and of protecting the innocent. There was no need for hesitation, and there has been mischief by delay, in passing the new laws for the uprooting of anarchical societies and the swift punishment of miscreants, who, as Sir Harvey Adamson explained in the Viceroy's Council, are already terrorising their loyal and peaceable fellow-countrymen in their organised career of robbery and murder, and of assassination of officials both European and native, and making daily more difficult the detection and punishment of their crimes.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Election of Syndics.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

A meeting of the Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University will be held on Wednesday evening for the election of three Syndics of that Faculty. The following nominations have been received:—

(1). Major A. Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Professor, Grant Medical College), proposed by Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S., seconded by Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, L.M.

(2). Lieut.-Col. C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., I.M.S. (Professor, Grant Medical College), proposed by Lieut.-Col. L. F. Childe, M.B., B.A., I.M.S., seconded by Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, L.M.

(3). Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, L.M., proposed by Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S., seconded by Lieut.-Col. L. F. Childe, M.B., B.A., I.M.S.

(4). Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., L.M., proposed by Lieut.-Col. M. Collie, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., and Dr. J. A. Turner, M.B., D.P.H., seconded by Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. and S., and Mr. Choonilal D. Saraiya, L.M. and S.

Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S. (proposed by Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, L.M., and seconded by Lt.-Col. L. F. Childe, M.B., B.A., I.M.S.) was the only candidate nominated for the office of Dean. Under Regulation 134-A he has been declared duly elected Dean of the Faculty for the ensuing year.

FACULTY OF LAW.

The number of nominations not having exceeded the number of vacancies, the Annual Meeting of the Faculty summoned for Wednesday, 24th February, will not be held.

Under Regulation 134-A the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., has been declared duly elected Dean of the Faculty for the ensuing year. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B. and the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., are declared duly elected Syndics in Law for the ensuing year.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

The number of nominations not having exceeded the number of vacancies, the Annual Meeting of the Faculty summoned for Wednesday, 24th February, will not be held.

Under Regulation 134-A Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., has been declared duly elected Dean of the Faculty for the ensuing year. Major W. V. Soudamore, R.E., and Mr. N. A. F. Moos, B.Sc., L.C.E., are similarly declared duly elected Syndics in Engineering for the ensuing year.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Views.

THE celebration of the Society's Day of the Aryan Education Society took place last evening in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, in the presence of a large audience. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided.

The Chairman addressing the meeting said that the Society had been brought into existence about 12 years ago by the exertions of an equal number of gentlemen. These gentlemen conceived the idea of starting such a Society, and they consulted Messrs. Ranade, Kirtikar and Kothare among others, who encouraged the idea; and the result was the founding of the Society. He appealed to the public to contribute generously to the funds of the Society, of which the schools suffered greatly at present owing to insufficient accommodation. Religious education was a feature of the instruction imparted in the schools.

Mr. Shinge then read the report for the year 1907-08.

HON'BLE MR. GOKHALE'S ADDRESS.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale then addressed the meeting. He said that he had some experience of the type of work done by the Society and he could therefore speak with some authority on the question of education. He had very often heard opinions expressed by young men as to how a particular thing should be done. He thought there should be a condition imposed upon those young men that they could not express an opinion about a thing until they had five years' practical experience of it. They were at present at an important juncture in the history of the country. The important questions were, what sort of education they had and what sort they ought to have. During the last five years, the educational system in this country had come in for a great deal of criticism. The first to criticise it was the Government of India presided over by Lord Curzon. But at present it was the Indians themselves who had come forwards to criticise the system. The charge levelled by the Government against the system was that there was no original research and no learning for its own sake, that students attended schools not because they wanted to learn, but because they wanted to earn, and that it was all cramming. On the other hand, the Indians criticised the system as one tending to crush all individuality and said that so long as that system existed there could be no real public spirit in the land. Now there was an element of truth in both these criticisms, but there was also a great deal of exaggeration in them both. He would first deal with the Government view.

FAULTS IN INDIAN EDUCATION.

As regarded cramming, it had to be remembered that this charge was levelled not against India alone, but almost all the countries in the world. The other charge levelled by the Government was that the system did not promote deep scholarship and original research. This was a charge which, he thought, was not deserved. Under the exsisting system, there was a great deal of original research and studies and devotion to learning. And if original research was not practised on a greater scale, it was due to the fact that in all the fields their efforts did not go beyond certain limits; because the life of a people must be an organic one if they wanted to succeed in all lines of activity. Time would undoubtedly come when that defect in their life would be remedied by a simultaneous advance along all lines, political, social, religious, educational and others. Secondly, it was due to the fact that there was no academic atmosphere about the Universities in India, while the contrary was the case in England. Besides, there were very few scholarships in India. After the young men had taken degrees there was nothing there to make them devote themselves to higher subjects and studies. So long as things continued on the present basis, young men could not be expected to do anything great for original research or studies. To promote original research, the Government and public must send young men abroad, and on their return, provide facilities for further studies. His own view was that the great purpose of learning in India for the present was not the

PROMOTION OF ORIGINAL RESEARCH.

Here in India the first work was not the promotion of learning, but the introduction of new ideas from the West and the liberation of the Indian mind from the thraldom of the old. The new system had, he thought, therefore worked well so far. Coming to the charge levelled by the public against the system of education in India, he would say that there was an element of truth in it, but there was also a great deal of exaggeration. If they went deeper into the question they would find that almost the same subjects were taught in Indian Universities that were taught in Western Universities, and that the character of education in India was the same as that in the West. And if, notwithstanding this similarity, Western Universities produced statesmen, savants and such eminent men in other walks of life, and Indian Universities did not, it was the fault of the material on which the system operated and also the situation of the country. It was therefore not the type of education they received that was responsible but their general surroundings. And they should remember that the public spirit—he was afraid they had not very much—but the little that they had was the result of that education. Again, political, social and all the other reforms that they had achieved had received their impetus from that very system of education. It was only fair to admit that most of the criticisms levelled against the present system of education were not fair; but they must also admit that there were also great faults in that system. Equipping them with the means of intellectual, MORAL AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

was the aim of this system of education. The main idea that lay behind education was that of equipping them in all ways for the work that lay before them in the future. There was no doubt that the methods of instruction were, in India, obsolete and defective. The methods had undergone a revolution in the West, but in India they were where they had been. They required overhauling in India. The text-books should be written by the Indians themselves, adapted specially to the talent and bent of the Indian mind. Another defect was that instruction was conveyed through the medium of a foreign tongue. One more reason was the pressure and great load of the examinations. Then there was the absence of boarding schools where pupils could lead a corporate life and come in contact with teachers not only during but also after school hours. All these defects were quite patent.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Coming to the question of primary education the speaker said that they had very little of it in India. One child out of nearly a dozen and one village out of four did not receive primary education at all. The moral helplessness of Indian children could therefore well be imagined. He would put primary education in the forefront. There was need of a wide extension of it. It was a task that must be taken up by the Government, on whom it was a sacred obligation. The total cost of making primary education universal in India would be about six or seven crores of rupees and a Government which spent so much money on other things could well spend that sum for primary education. England spent twenty-four crores on primary education for a population one-seventh that of India. They had a right to demand that the State must make primary education both free and compulsory. There could be no compromise there. Of course they could not have it compulsory all at once, but in ten years they must have it so.

SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

Another branch of education was secondary education. He was afraid they had not much of it, though many people held a contrary opinion about it. Here the work for the State was comparatively small, and that for the people, great. Here the work must be in the hands of the people, who would understand their needs better. This was preeminently a field to be occupied by the people, and societies like the Aryan Education Society. As regarded Higher Education, he thought, here also was a great field for the people. He was of opinion that there should be many more private colleges in the country.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Coming to the question of Technical Education, he would say that there was great need of it in India. England was waking up to the necessity of sound Technical education, and in America it was considered a primary duty of the State. A Central Technological Institute in India like the one in Manchester was a paramount necessity. The initial cost of such an institute would, he thought, be about a crore of rupees, and about five crores of rupees would be required for its up-keep. There would also be smaller institutes in the important towns of the country. A whole system of technical education should be organised. Summed up then, the position was this: There was in the country very little of primary education; there was not sufficient of secondary education; there was need of more of higher education; and lastly there was hardly any technical education at all. In other words, there was need of a wide extension of primary education; then that of technical education after the need of primary education had been satisfied; then there was need of an improvement in secondary and higher education. And besides there should be sufficient co-ordination among these four branches of education.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

The speaker concluded with a few words of advice to young men. He asked them to remember that they were at a period of life when they had to lay by a stock for the future. They could make their future if they realised their responsibilities. There was a great deal in the atmosphere to unsettle their mind, but it was their duty to confine their time to study. Their parents spent so much money after their education, and they owed a duty no less to their parents than to their own future to make the best possible use of that money. Of course they had to learn from all quarters, and to keep their eyes wide open, but they should not feed their mind on unhealthy excitement. They were the hopes of the future, and they should therefore conserve their energies in order that they might be fittingly applied when time came. There was a great deal around them to unsettle their mind, but he asked them if they sincerely believed that it would qualify them better for their work in the future. There was no lack intellect in this country, but they had no discipline. A spirit of reverence had characterised them in the past. But now they stood the danger of having that valuable trait of their character lost to them, owing to commercialised education. They lacked discipline and self-restraint, qualities which were so greatly developed in the West. This defect of theirs had been counterbalanced by their spirit of reverence. If they lost this also, they would be like those who parted with their own clothes, did not get those of others and consequently stood shivering with cold. He asked them to conserve their energies, which they should not dissipate in going after sensation-mongering. (Loud Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

TOYS AND AIR-GUNS.

The following orders of the Government of India declaring certain patterns of air-guns to be toys have been issued:—

From—The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department;

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to refer to the Home Department letter No. 2649, dated the 9th October, 1907, containing the decision of the Government of India that cheap air-guns which are not adapted for use with explosive substances, as for example, those of the "Gem" and "Quackenbush" patterns, should not be considered as coming within the purview of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, and the rules thereunder.

2. I am now to forward (1) The Britannia, (2) The Gem (two kinds). (3) The Jewel. (4) The Militia (5) The Birmingham small arms (ladies' model). For the information of the Governor in Council a copy of a notification issued by the Government of Bengal, No. 856-P. D., dated the 1st June, 1908, together with a copy of that Government's letter No. 1761-P. D., dated the 7th October, 1908, and enclosure, from which it will be seen that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has declared the above noted patterns of air-guns to be toys, while the Birmingham small arms (men's model) air-guns have been held to be deadly weapons which should properly be dealt with under the provisions of the Arms Act and the rules thereunder. This decision has been arrived at after very careful tests carried out by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, in the presence of the representatives of the leading firms of gunmakers in Calcutta, and has been accepted by the Government of India. I am to request that, if the Governor in Council sees no objection, the rule framed for Bengal may be adopted in the Bombay Presidency, and communicated to the public and to all others whom it may concern.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th February.

Resolution.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forward to the Officers and Departments concerned, with reference to Government Order No. 6441, dated the 27th November, 1907, and placed on the Editors' table.

The following notification should be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette";—

The Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following patterns of air-guns to be toys:—(1) The Britannia, (2) The Gem (two kinds), (3) The Jewel, (4) The Militia, (5) The Birmingham small arms (ladies' model).

The above air-guns will not be treated as arms for the purposes of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the rules framed thereunder.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and all District Magistrates should be requested to communicate the notification to all agents and firms who import arms and ammunition.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Annual Camp.

THE annual camp of the Corps opened on Saturday at Mahaluxmi Battery. The members of the Corps being men in important business houses experience difficulty in obtaining leave to attend morning and evening parades during the week and therefore this year as an experiment a departure has been made from the usual custom of a standing camp, and a series of week-end camps is being tried and will extend over three weeks. From the attendance on Saturday and yesterday when, including officers, about 80 were on parade, the scheme promises to meet with success.

General Hickman, Inspector General of Coast Defences in India, who is on an official visit to Bombay, was to have inspected the Corps yesterday and to witness practice from the 6-in. B. L. C. guns but unfortunately, owing to the serious illness of a Mahomedan gentleman living in the vicinity of the Battery, General Greenfield, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, was compelled to issue instructions cancelling the practice. This was most regrettable as the Corps, owing to the limited number of rounds annually issued, have little opportunity for actual practice and after the drudgery of drill, week after week during the season, the few days in Camp are looked forward to with utmost keenness on all sides. However, in spite of the knowledge that no practice was to take place there was an excellent muster yesterday and the men displayed a keenness and most creditable drill on the guns and at Battery manning that was particularly gratifying to the officers. On Saturday next it is proposed to carry out Elementary Practice, and on Sunday, Service Practice if not from Mahaluxmi from one of the other forts, notice of which will appear in these columns when time and place have been decided upon.

The officers in Camp are Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Russell, Major Hawes, Captain and Paymaster J. P. Watson, Lieutenants Fisher, Saunders, Lambert, Goldsmith and Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Leach.

The Adjutant, Lieutenant E. P. Cudlip, R. A., has spared no pains in his arrangements which are highly appreciated on all hands.

On Thursday evening No. 1 Company are holding their annual dinner at Mongini Bros., when a record attendance is expected.

THE POLICE BALL.

(COMMUNICATED.)

THE Town Hall, last Friday night, was in the occupation of the members of the Bombay City Police Club and their friends, who seemed to have determined to enjoy themselves and they did so with a degree of *bon homie* which enlivened the occasion. The hosts were genial and hospitable almost to a fault and did all in their power to make things move along merrily; and as the guests responded to their efforts, it is not surprising that the occasion will pass into the history of local events as one of the greatest successes of the season. A feature of the evening was the remarkable evidence of *esprit de corps* that seemed to prevail between the seniors and juniors of the force, even unto its head Mr. Gell, whose presence there and the cordiality he evinced towards the gentlemen of his Department formed perhaps one of the most pleasurable experiences of the evening, indicating as at did the appreciative regard in which he held his subordinates of all grades and the respect, deference, and esteem—unobtrusive withal—which he had won from a body of men who appeared to be as one in their devotion to their chief, the ladies of whose family, as well as Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. and Mrs. Aston, graced the occasion with their presence and took an active part in the programme of the evening—quite a combination of the Judicial Administrative and Executive of the City on a mission of social amenities, the effect of which in its bearing on civic affairs cannot be too highly estimated. The arrangements were excellent and left nothing to be desired, those who went in for dancing having as one voice pronounced the druggetted floor perfect, while the number present was just sufficient to avert overcrowding, which is perhaps the most uncomfortable experience that dancers have to contend with in a ballroom. The menu, provided by Messrs. Mongini Bros., contributed appreciably to the success of the function, the items it comprised being a choice selection of delicacies, served tete-a-tete at a number of prettily-arranged tables dispersed all over the supper-room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, the centre table being occupied by a most artistic creation, representing a model of the Flora Fountain in nougat and sugar: four dolphins supported the base of the fountain, from which streams of water flowed on to the rocks below, as well as from the mouths of the dolphins into shells made of nougat; at the four corners of the base were most real-looking swans with chocolate on their backs; the whole was surmounted by a white statue holding a cup in one hand and a vine branch in the other. The *tout ensemble* produced a very handsome effect and was an admirable work of art, which did great credit to Messrs. Mongini Bros., who were present with the whole of their European staff and sustained the reputation they have so deservedly gained for unaffected courtesy, civility, and attention to their constituents. In the ballroom, the M. Cs. were ubiquitous, assisted by the kindly supervision of Mr. Nolan, their senior, who was quite an embodiment of all the essentials that go to make up a genial host. Altogether the members of the Bombay City Police are to be congratulated on the excellent entertainment they gave, and the voice of popular acclaim is that "they are jolly, good fellows, and "Semper paratus."

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

THE Wireless telephone is without question the most marvellous invention of the twentieth century, talks without wires, annihilates space, saves time, does not require Franchise right, skilled operation, expensive installation.

The simplicity of the wireless telephone is the reason of the wonderful success and great strides made by the marvellous invention invented by Dr. Le deForest, an American.

Distance is no bard and there are no conditions or storms to interfere with the workings of the wonderful telephone. No wires, no poles, nothing that the elements can interfere with.

India will soon have the opportunity of having this wonderful invention explained and demonstrated.

Mr. Robinson, representing the Radio Wireless Telephone Company of America arrived in Bombay December last, accompanied by two expert wireless Engineers. Soon after his arrival his chief expert Mr. W. C. B. Sawler was taken ill and since died in this city. His other engineer was taken sick and went home in January. It was Mr. Robinson's intention to exhibit and demonstrate the workings of the Wireless Telephone in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras during the months of January and February, but handicapped by the death and illness of his engineers, it was necessary to postpone his lectures and exhibitions until his new engineers can be brought from America.

Mr. Robinson was questioned as to whether the wireless telephone is a success sufficient to make it a commercial proposition, and he replied as follows:—

Wireless telephone is here to stay. We have communicated over 3,000 miles with perfect success. We have talked to and from trains running over 60 miles per hour, to battleships and passenger ships on all seas and oceans. There is nothing that can interfere with the perfect transmission of the voice also music. We will have our wireless telephones ready and working this year from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, New York to the Eifell Tower of Paris. 3,000 miles. We now have our wireless telephones working on almost every nation's warships in the world, the entire Fleet of the American Navy is fully equipped. Rear-Admiral Evans who had command of the American Fleet that went around the world speaks as follows:—

"If there is one think more than another in the fleet of which I am proud, it is the wireless telephone. There you have a triumph of the arts of peace playing a first part with the implements of war. One can hardly realize such a thing as a wireless telephone. Just imagine it. I can talk to any officer of the fleet over a waste of water the same as though he were in the cabin with me. It's wonderful.

"It will be very pleasant for me to be able at all times to call up any man daring our long voyage and say "Hello" to him. If we could only talk back to New York, would not it be great? But that I suppose is one of the possibilities of the future. We have given up saying impossible! We are certainly the first in the field."

Mr. Robinson said it is only a matter of time when every ship afloat will have the wireless telephone.

Mr. Robinson leaves on Saturday expecting to return in August. He is leaving a complete set of wireless instruments with Messrs. Hill Sawyar & Company who have been appointed sole Agents for the Company.

GOOD—BUT NOT GOOD ENOUGH FOR OXFORD.

When six students, who would not desist from publicly praying and exhorting, were expelled in 1768 from St. Edmund Hall, Boswell said to Johnson "But was it not hard, sir to expel them, for I am told they were good beings." Johnson replied, "I believe they were good beings, but they were not fit to be in the University of Oxford. A cow is a very good animal in the field, but we turn her out of a garden." Less familiar than this quotation is the story of the Head of an Oxford college who, many years later, told a candidate for admission when he professed a desire for "gospel

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 20.

The weather has become more or less disturbed over the whole of Northern India and three areas of low pressure are shown to-day, one over Deltaic Bengal, another in East Central India and the third over North Rajputana, the last being a depression which was over Sind yesterday.

As a result of these conditions, thunderstorms have been fairly numerous in the Central Provinces. Precipitation has been widespread in the extreme North of India and East Baluchistan, and winds have become southerly at the Head of the Bay, but cloud in North-East India at present is confined chiefly to the western districts.

Skies are completely overcast along the hills in Upper India, have partially cleared in Baluchistan, but as a fresh depression is advancing eastwards from Persia, unsettled conditions are likely to continue in Baluchistan. In the South-East Peninsula the disturbance appeals to be passing away though rain has again fallen at several stations.

The principal amounts of precipitation expressed as rainfall are :—Minimarg, one inch ; Sonemarg, ; two ; Cherat one and a half; Murree and Peshawar half an inch ; Akola and Trichinopoly one inch.

The temperature is still high along the Eastern Districts of North-West India and adjacent areas to the East, but has fallen in Baluchistan and now is normal there. Humidity has again increased in North-West India, and in central parts of the country, and the latter area is in excess.

Forecast.—Thunder showers are likely in North-East India, the United Provinces and central parts of the country, and a precipitation is probable in the hills of the Submontane Districts and Upper India.

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 21.

The depression in North Rajputana which yesterday moved eastward, now forms the part of a large area of low pressure and extends over the greater part of North-East India and the United Provinces. Associated precipitation has been confined to the hills of Upper India, where it has been light and local in the Submontane Districts of East Himalayas, where a few scattered falls have occurred, though strong southerly winds are still blowing at the head of the Bay. Very light cloud is reported from North-east India. The depression in Persia yesterday is now passing Eastward through Baluchistan where the skies become heavily overcast. Very light rain which has fallen also caused heavy cloud in Sind. Light cloud is over the rest of North-West India and in South India. Rain has fallen in several stations. The principal amounts of precipitation expressed as rainfall are : Sonemarg one and half inches ; Minimarg one inch ; Mercara three-quarters ; Mysore quarter ; and Trivandrum and Sibbagar half.

Forecast—Thundershowers are probable in the North-East of India and precipitation which is likely in Kashmir and Baluchistan may also extend into Sind.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 20th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·13inch of rain. Skies have cleared in the South-West Punjab and in parts of the South-East but remain heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the south-eastern and eastern districts but is normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is generally high, more especially at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi but clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect except at Jhansi where it is equal to the average. Temperature is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Sind and West Rajputana but are clear elsewhere. Humidity continues in excess at Karachi but is normal or in defect at the other stations. Maximum temperature is normal in Lower Sind but high over the rest of the division ; the minimum is everywhere in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India and West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average in West Central India and South Gujarat but has increased and is now in excess over the rest of the division. Day temperature has risen and is everywhere high ; night temperature remains normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Akola has had 1·22inches. Nagpur 0·15in. Chanda 0·20in. Jubbulpore 0·29in. and Saugor 0·34in. Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Khandwa but has increased and is now in moderate to large excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is above normal at most stations in the northern half of the division but the minimum is high nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north but are very lightly clouded in the South. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain moderately clouded in South Hyderabad but are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity continues in defect in the North Bombay Deccan but is normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is high nearly everywhere.

General Remarks.—The depression from the west has moved eastwards and is shown to-day over the Central Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana. It has caused light showers to the extreme north of Upper India and has, in combination with the disturbed conditions in the Central Provinces, given nearly general rain associated with thunderstorms in that area.

In South India, Trichinopoly reports 1·24 inches of rain but cloud is decreasing.

A few light showers are possible in the North and East Punjab.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

BY THE WAY.

BEAUTIFUL TYRANTS.

Americans with the æsthetic sense may find certain misfortunes a positive delight. One reads that high winds have blown such enormous quantities of Russian thistledown across the prairie at Oakley, in Kansas, that the railway line has been blocked as though by snow-drifts, and trains have been held up by hours. It is on the rivers of America also that steamers are occasionally stopped and delayed by the masses of water-lily. Could there be more charming reasons for delay than thistledown and water-lily ? Conceive the delight of a business man on learning that the appointment he had made with a colleague on his travels cannot be kept because the said colleague is entangled with the seeming intangible or bound up with flowers! "Detained by thistledown"—"Prevented by lilies"—telegrams of this kind must have a sweet sound. It is like being strangled with a silk cord. Still, as the man who had the glory of the silk cord was still strangled, so perhaps the American traveller is more disposed to bewail his delays than soliloquise sentimentally on their cause. Perhaps—dreadful thought !—he sees no essential difference between thistledown and snow when he is aggravatingly held up. Even the lilies may lose their beauty for him.

THE LORDLY BUFFALO.

There are two sides to every question. The preservation of wild animals is therefore not exempt. We hear much of the evil wrought by wholesale destruction in the name of sport, and hail with satisfaction the restrictions on big game shooting. We hear little of the benefit the sportsman brings to a country of wild beasts. Some people have probably wept in their ignorance over the disappearance of the buffalo. A Blue Book just issued throws another light on the subject. The people of Uganda weep over the very active presence of the buffalo. Instead of disappearing, buffaloes have increased and multiplied greatly during the past ten years. So great a danger have they became that the Governor declares he came to the conclusion that "no considerations connected either with sport or with the preservation of fauna should be allowed to weigh against the great hardships" to which the natives are subjected. Consequently about this time last year he removed the buffalo from the list of protected animals. He shows how officials had been killed and wounded by buffaloes, and how the native population is suffering severely, both in life and property, from the attacks of wild animals protected by the Game Laws. And, by the way, let us say that this Blue Book is a revelation as to the stringency with which the Game Laws are enforced in Africa. The Governor adds that the buffalo is so dangerous that few sportsmen will go out of their way to hunt him. We have no means of telling whether the removal of restrictions has now brought the buffalo within safer bounds. The time which has elapsed has no doubt been insufficient. But nobody who reads the correspondence will have the hardihood to deny that this is an occasion on which Game Laws are more of a curse than a blessing. The buffalo is evidently undeserving of protection. He is in no immediate danger of disappearing, and his presence is a misfortune.

DOOMED.

More victims of civilisation ! The chimpanzee and the gorilla according to Professor Keith, are gradually disappearing before the march of man ; and as the forest of the Congo level their rudeness before the all conquering footsteps the 100,000 chimpanzees and 10,000 gorillas which Professor Keith calculates are still in the land of the living will lose their homes, and with their homes their existence. We mourn for the gorilla, with his 109 anatomical points peculiar to himself ; but we mourn more deeply for the bittern. The bittern comes nearer to our hearts, inasmuch as England used to be a friendly habitation for the bird. So much has his kind diminished that it was supposed to be extinct. Recently, however, a specimen of the common bittern was shot near Bude, in Cornwall The gorilla appears to be doomed by inevitable laws, and he will, if Professor Keith's calculations be correct, take an unconscionable time adying. The bittern and other rare specimens of birds might be spared if men with guns were not so bent on extermination. And yet it is easy to blame the marksman too severely. He sees a strange creature flying overhead, and it is but human nature that he should feel curiosity to examine it at closer quarters. We wish he wouldn't, for he does no cold damage ; but, there, he will.

HIS FAMILY'S HONOUR.

A good deal of sympathy mingled with some admiration must be felt when one reads the reported facts of a case heard at Gravesend Quarter Sessions. A seventy-year-old prisoner pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretences. He is said to be a member of a "good" family, and to have held a commission in a Lancer regiment, but for many years he has led a dishonest life, has spent the last twenty years almost wholly in prison and has received no help (so he declared) towards rescuing himself from the pit into which he has fallen. The story may be false, but the Recorder—and a recorders' experience gives him as a rule a pretty shrewd insight into the character of the person in the dock—seemed to believe it. At any rate, he was sufficiently impressed to make the man an offer to call personally on the good family if he would give its name with a view to the assistance hitherto denied being at hand in the future. But no, the prisoner could not see his way to accept the offer, as he did not wish his relatives to know his position." He keep his secret and suffer, and was accordingly sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. We hope the mystery will not be allowed to drop unsolved. If

THE ETERNAL PROBLEM.

Mr. Hugh Chapman, chaplain of the Royal Chapel of the Savoy, writes an interesting letter to the "Times" to recount the result of his experiments and experiences in dealing with a tentative scheme on a small scale for rescuing waifs and strays who had drifted to the hopelessness of Embankment lounging. On the whole, he returns an optimist from his experiment. Many men he has been able permanently to help and re-establish as men and of others he has fond hopes. The conclusions to which he has been brought are, of course, in a sense platitudinous. But we are grateful to him for urging the need of "some sense of humour" as well as the more obvious qualities of sympathy, sincerity and wisdom on the part of those who would 'help the fallen up." We are altogether with him also in his insistance on the usefulness of brigades and clubs and guilds which get hold of the young, and we agree that system of military training in youth—the plan we have often urged—would do much to prevent the growth of wastrelism as well as to provide for the country's defence. That growth and encouragement of wastrelism is a course to all classes, and especially to the genuinely unemployed. These wretched bands of useless, hopeless wreaks who are now allowed by the police—to what good purpose ?—to parade quiet, decent streets spout in the roadway, and terrify children, are only harming their more deserving fellows. The only possible good they can do is to enforce the moral that indiscriminate benevolence creates spongers, and that a vast problem can never be tackled until we have some official machinery for separating the wastrel, who wants a penal colony, from the unemployed who wants work.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOME NEW HAIR ORNAMENTS.

The hair ornaments of to-day to be throughly up to date must be carried out in the most delicate fabrics, the craze for velvet blossoms in this connection being absolutely outrivalled by the demand for something of the lightest and most fairylike description. The newest scheme is a couple of immensely long couteau quils held together with a diamond ring through which steams of the quills are thrust. One side of the quill is of the palest shellpink velvet bordered with a glittering row of tiny diamond dewdrops and sewn with diamond stars, while the other is of transparent silver gauze worked in horizontal bars of pink topazes, and bordered with the same. Gauze sunflowers about the size of a single dahlia, each petal of which is ringed with diamonds, are fashioned with huge centres formed of gold beads massed together, which are out of all proportion to their size, the blossom being poised on one side of a fillet of jewelled silver tissue. The plaited coronals which are so popular nowadays are not infrequently designed of a quantity of threads of metal in shades of bronze, aluminium, copper, pewter, and gold, woven, and interwoven, and wired so as to stand straight up all round the head, with a Turk's head knot at the back and two short ends falling over the hair.

VOGUE FOR THE NEW RUCHE.

The new ruche is intruding itself on the attention of the modiste, and doubtless will work its way into fashion till it assumes the dimensions of a craze. This simply consists of a very wide satin ribbon, black for choice, used in conjunction with a hat of rose coloured straw of the Tegal persuasion, or in almond-green or cocoa colour. The wide band of ribbon is pleated very finely the whole length, and is laid flat against the crown of the hat, completely encircling it, while it is held down in the centre with a thick padded tube composed of narrower ribbon of the same description wound round and round over some soft foundation.

COQUES' PLUMAGE SHOT WITH GREEN.

In the case of a hat of old roses straw with high crown the only additional trimming consisted of a tall waving branch of black coques' plumage, shot through with those wonderful greenish gold "lights" which the manufacturer manages so cleverly to supply when they happen to be lacking in the natural feather. Not a few modistes, however, pin their faith almost entirely to tulle as a millinerial asset at the present moment, and one of the newest schemes consists of a hat of rich Bordeaux coloured tulle shirred on to a wire foundation, and bordered all round with miniature ragged chrysanthemums in alternate shades of red, purple, green, and blue pleased side by side, each shade alternating in due order, while the colours are kept sufficiently dull to prevent their forming too startling a contrast.

THE FASHIONABLE SHADE OF GRAVIER.

Many of the straw hats designed to be worn at Mentone and Monte Carlo can only be described as extraordinary. In the first place, they are made of a plait of extremely wide straw, nearly half an inch in width, while they are innocent of even the faintest suspicion of brim, and suggest nothing so much as the straw "skip" in which old-fashioned peasants keep their bees. The colour which is bound to assert itself as time goes on, and seems absolutely assured of popularity, is what the modiste already knows by the pseudonym of "gravier," and resembles in tone the dark warm brown of last summer, a little faded. One such hat was trimmed with a large chou of pewter-coloured gauze ribbon, which made a very good colour note, the harmony between the two shades being almost perfect and essentially becoming in most cases. A hat of this description fits well down on the head, hiding the coiffeur's work, who is reduced to hanging all his little curls and bunches well down on the nape of the wearer's neck, so that the back view almost suggests the head of a child.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd February.

737 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class-firing on the following days :—

Tuesday the 23rd.
Thursday the 25th.
Friday the 26th.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

738. Strength.—The undernamed having left the Station are struck off the strength.

No. 6045 Cadet S. Bennett
No. 6088 Cadet E. Hayin } "I" Coy.
No. 6081 Cadet C. Meares

739. Detail for the week ending 27th instant :—

To-day the 22nd inst.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

11. "K" Coy. (Scottish High School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday the 23rd inst.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 p.m.

Wednesday the 24th inst.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Thursday the 25th inst.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 22nd February.

The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station to-morrow Tuesday morning the 23rd instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd February.

569 DUTIES.

Orderly Officer for the week.

2nd Lieut E T Lambert. Next for duty, Lieut Saunders, Orderly Sergts. Sergt. A J Burnett and Corpl Shepherd.

570 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.—6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill for the Gataere Cup Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Service Instructional Practice from the 6" B. L. C. Guns at Mahaluxmi on Sunday, the 28th inst. 10 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

E. E. Co.

Parade at Apollo Bunder on Tuesday the 23rd instant, at 6-30 p. m. and proceed to Middle Ground and Oyster Rock for defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

AVIATION.

THE first International Aviation Competition, that of Monaco, was opened on 24th January, and will not close till the end of March, when according to the regulations £3,000 will be awarded to the man who, on a machine heavier than the air and not lightened by any gas bag, shall in the shortest time have flown thrice from the Monaco quay to Cape Martin and back, a distance of less than six miles. There are two other prizes of £600 and £400 respectively. Several aeroplane sheds have been constructed, and all the preparations for the competition have been made, but till now no aviator has presented himself to attempt to accomplish the feat, which at first sight looks almost easy for men like Wilbur Wright, Delagrange, Henry Farman, and Bleriot, who have on numerous occasions covered much longer distances, to say nothing of the two latter having made cross-country flights over trees, houses, telegraph poles, roads, hedges, &c., thus risking much more disastrous falls than an unintentional plunge into the blue waters of the Mediterranean.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

When the competition was instituted some months ago Delagrange and some half-dozen other aviators at once entered for it, and a few weeks ago it was announced that in accord with the regulations Delagrange had ordered papier mache floats, destined to be attached to his aeroplane, and to prevent it from sinking to the bottom in the case of an accident causing it to fall into the water. But Wilbur Wright and Henry Farman, the two men who might be supposed most capable of easily fulfilling the conditions of the competition, have not yet indicated their intention to participate in it. Why not ? In so far as Wilbur Wright is concerned he may consider he has something better and more important to do at Long Port, Pau. To fulfil the stipulations of his contract with the Weiller Company he must teach three pupils to ride his machine. But the £3,000 constitutes a tempting prize worth taking, and it is to be supposed M. Weiller would not raise objections to a short delay in training the pupils if there were no other reasons for Wilbur Wright's abstention, especially as the flights at Monaco over the sea would constitute perhaps the very best advertisement his company could possibly get. Henry Farman has sold his old machine, and is building three new ones. Each of them calculated to prove the correctness of different theories, will he thinks, be an advance in practical aviation. It is possible that one or perhaps two of those machines will be ready in time for him to compete for the Monaco prize, but whether he will do so or not is quite another question.

THE DIFFICULTIES.

The great difficulties of this competition do not reside in the flight itself, but in the start and landing. When an aeroplane has been taken to pieces for a long journey by train or boat, and is put together again, the aviator wants to try it in short flights before embarking on a veritable expedition. A slight deviation of the angle at which one of the planes ought to be placed, the slackness of a wire stay, or the neglect of a hundred other little details, might result in an accident if not immediately set right. Everyone knows how carefully and slowly Wilbur Wright, when he brought his machine to France, first adjusted every part of his mechanism, and then gradually lengthened his flights at Le Mans. His first performance was of less than a minute's duration, and it was not till he had thus experimented with his machine for several weeks that he flew a really long distance. He is proceeding in the same methodical and prudent manner at Pau. When Henry Farman learned to fly he took months before he covered a mile, and since than whenever his machine, after a journey was put together again, it always took him several days to get it into proper working order. It must therefore be the same at Monaco for Wilbur Wright, Henry Farman, and Delagrange, as it would evidently be most risky to attempt a flight over the water to Cape Martin and back without having first tested the machine. But, unfortunately, there is no flat, open space at Monaco to test it on. The leap must, so to say, be taken in the dark, upon there is the landing after the flight has been accomplished. The quay is not more than 30 yards broad, with an available length of 75 yards. It is perhaps possible that Wilbur Wright's machine, furnished with skis, could land on it with comparative safety but any aeroplane depending on wheels for landing would almost certainly be precipitated into the port. The speed of the machine in full flight would not be less than 37 or 40 miles an hour, and it might be 50. That speed could not be reduced for the landing to less than 15 or 20 miles an hour. With that impetus the machine would almost inevitably be carried over the side of the quay or shattered to atoms against some obstacle.

A NEW REGULATION.

It was for those reasons that the organising committee modified the original regulations, and permitted both the start and the "landing" to be made from the water. But that completely modifies the problem. It transforms it into a competition for aquatic aeroplanes, which have not yet been invented. It would be of the utmost interest to see an aeroplane provided with a floating apparatus rise from the sea, circle over the Monaco Pier, fly to Cape Martin and then on its return, after passing over the winning post at the entrance of the harbour alight like a swan on the water. That feat or a similar performance, may be achieved ere long, but it is scarcely to be expected that it will be witnessed before the close of the Monaco competition on 24th March next. The Monaco aviation fetes may, therefore fail to attact many aviators, but if only one succeeds in fulfilling the conditions stipulated by the organisers, his performance will mark another long step forward in the campaign for the definitive conquest of the air. However, the world should not feel either surprise or disappointment if no one achieves the feat to-day, as it will surely be accomplished to-morrow by some one among those hundreds, or rather thousands, of persons in all the civilised countries of the world who were fired with emulation by the performances of the men who gave wings to humanity. They are well aware those wings are very rudimentary, requiring considerable improvement before they can, so to say, be pinned on everyone's shoulders. Neither the Wright machine, nor the Henry Farman machine, nor the Robert Esnault-Pelterie machine, nor the Antoinette machine, nor any of the other aeroplanes which have been built can possibly be regarded as the definitive type of flying apparatus destined, it is to be hoped in the near future, to be put into the hands of the thousands and tens of thousands of men, and even women, avid to satisfy an ambition which has lurked in the human mind ever since the first man saw a bird hover in the air or fly swiftly from tree to tree.

MAMMOTH AND MAN IN SIBERIA.

That primitive man was contemporary with the great hairy elephant known as the mammoth is inferred from certain rude pictures of the animal drawn on bone. Mr. W. Jockelson leader of a recent Russian expedition in North-east Siberia, concludes that the natives there may have known the mammoth in what must have been more recent times. The Yukaghir of those regions often mention it under the name Xolhut. It is inferred that the name and their familiarity with the animal are the result of traditions handed down from ancestors who had actually seen the animal.

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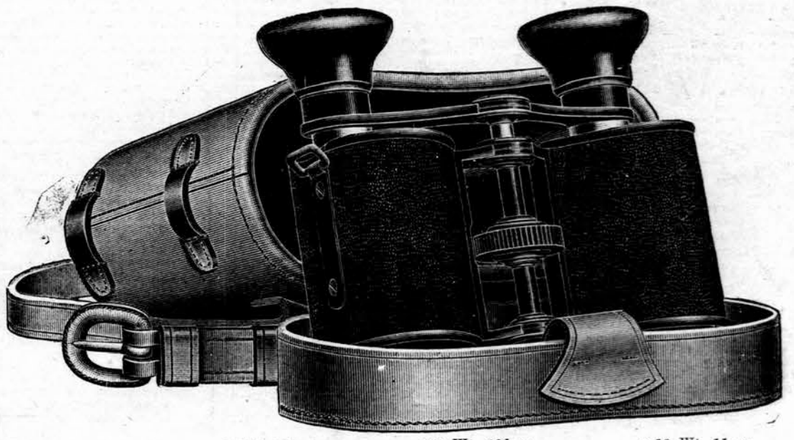

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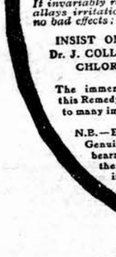
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 19, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 20, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/8		3/16
do. Rentes	97 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 5/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/8		3/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/8		7/16
do. in New York ...	50 3/4		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·21		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·50 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since	14th Jan.
do Short London Bills			chgd
3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 7/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/8	1/8	

Amount Paid into the Bank of England ...£100,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by speculative selling.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay... ... ... £ 270,000

Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 50,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Quiet.

Futures ... ... Steady.

East Indian ... ... Quiet.

Manchester ... ... Quiet.

Total Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export 2,000 „

Imports ... ... 16,000 „

Mid-Americans ... ... 5·09—03

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 1-4 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·04	5·05	5·06	5·07	5·08

unchanged.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·09	5·03	4·79	4·98

unchanged. —01

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 24,000 Bales.

Do. do. last year ... ... 32,000 „

Exports to Great Britain. ... 43,000 „

Do to Continent ... ... 21,000 „

Spot Cotton—9·35 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Mar. 5·52+01 } Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on firm Southern spot market and improved demand.

Do. do. May 9·49+01 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 7-16 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·52+03

Do. do. May 9·60+02

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady

Cotton Stock in London ... ...10,150 Bales.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 139,000 „

Do. Exports to Great Britain 113,000 „

Do. do. to France and Continent 67,000 „

Do. do. to Japan ... ...15,000 „

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports... 797,000 „

Do. do. at Interior Ports ...750,000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—London ... d. 4¼

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—Sellers—

Liverpool ... ... d. 4⅜

Months—March-April.

Fair Red Cocanadas—C. F. London ... d. 3½

Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—London ... d. 3½

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C I F., 38 3-8—May-June—Liverpool—Done—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. Nominal—Dull.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 37 1-2—Mar.-April—Sellers—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 3-4 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 39 3-4 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44 3-4 Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed.—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 5s. 3 1/24. Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes gold Bis.	1,53,600	London ...	Indian Specie Bank
1 Box Sovs	54,000	Port Said .	Mercantile Bank
1 Bundle Rs	2,079	Porebunder	M Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Rs.....	2,125	C. Mandvie	

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—

The market varied for T. T. between 1s. 3 7-8d. and 29-32d., with very little business transacted. Demand drafts were available at 1s. 3 29-32d., but no transactions of any importance were reported.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	158 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	128 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170 3-4

Government Paper :—

The market opened and closed at 93-14 Ready, with no business to record, the same rate prevailing for March delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	Rs. 93-14
March Settlement	—	...	„ 93-14

Bullion :—

The London quotations were 23 3-8d. for both spot and forward or a sixteenth lower than the previous quotation. New York was three-eighths lower at 50 3-4. The local market opened quiet at 59-12 and 59-14 for ready and week settlement, and closed at 59-10 and 59-11, respectively.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	5	0
Silver as Duty—Ready	59	16	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened quiet but steady with little change in prices. The demand for forward delivery continues limited, and business is dragging, except for Bengals, of which there are buyers for March at our quotations.

Ready cotton has also been quiet but steady with only a very moderate demand. Sales are reported as about 3,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	231	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	223	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	214	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	205	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	199	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	199	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	183 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	193	„
F. G. M. G. Bengals	183	„
Good Westerns	214	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	227	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	26,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
5·03	5·03	5·05	5·06
—01	—02	—01	—01

June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·06	5·07	5·02	4·98	4·96
—02		—01		unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing. Prices are steady as under :—

Ready	Rs.	7 10	0 B. T.
April-May... ...	„	7 12	6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is weak and rates are further giving way.

We quote :—

Ready Kutni... ...	Rs.	7 10	0 B. T.
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	„	7 7	3 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat, Mar-April	„	7 9	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

There is little business passing and the market is quiet as under :—

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	46	0 0
Yellow Secunderabad ...	„	51	0 0
„ Hinganghat ...	„	54	0 0
Black Kutni	„	41	0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	29	8 0
March-April	Rs.	5	15 0 B. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Poppyseed :—

Apl.-May	Rs.	9	14 O. R. T.

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	24	8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

	Rs.	7	4 0 R. T.

Tone—No business.

Groundnuts—

Ready	Rs.	40	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—

White Delhi Apl-May ...	Rs	5 10	6 R. T.
„ Pessi 85 per cent...	„	5 15	0 „
Soft red Ahmedabad...	„	40 8	0 per cental.

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,450
India	72 1/2
Indian Specie Bank ...	55

Mills :—

David	431 1-4
Kohinoor	800
Manekji Petit	3,115

Miscellaneous :—

Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,125
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate Co. Shares	13

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	590
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,830 bales.
Wheat	1,099 cwts.
Linseed	4,777 „
Rapeseed	2,731 „
Gingellyseed	4,618 „
Poppyseed...	270 „
Groundnuts	3,741 „
Castorseed...	865 „
Rice	103,000 „
Myrabollams	5,028 „
Cottonseed	12,155 „
Mowraseed...	14 „
Gram	1,256 „
Joowar	1,564 „
Males	Nil.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 3/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/8	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 5/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 7/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16	1/16	
Do. in New York	50 3/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20		·01
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·51	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/2	3/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p/c	since	14 Jan.
Discount' Short London Bills, 2 months' sight ...	2 3/8	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 1/4	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9 unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots ..	Steady with limited demand.
Futures	... Flat.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
*Total Sales	...4,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 „
Imports	...23,000 „
Mid-Americans	...5·11+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 3-16—1-16

* Sales increased yesterday by 5,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·02	5·03	5·04	5·05	5·06
—02	—02	—02	—02	—02

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·07	5·01	4·97	4·95
—02	—02	—01	—01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...15,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	...23,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	... .
Do. to Continent	... 2,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·80—05	

Futures—Month of March 9·45—07 } Declined owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market and to commission houses liquidating.

Do. do. May 9·41—09 }

New York market closed on Monday.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 7/16 unchgd.

Futures—Month of March 9·41—11

Do. do. May 9·53—07

Closing Tone of Spot.—Easy.

New Orleans market closed on Monday and Tuesday

Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 5,050,000 Bales.

„ „ „ East Indian 211,000 „

„ Quantity in Sight 10,910,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	42,000 Bales
„	Sold on Speculation	4,000 „
„	Sold for Exportation	1,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	31,000 „
„	Actual Exports	10,000 „
„	Week's Imports	123,000 „
„	Stock	1,382,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	100 „
„	Sold on Speculation	.....
„	Sold for Exportation	200 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	3,100 „
„	Actual Exports	100 „
„	Week's Imports	4,000 „
„	Stocks	7,000 „
Afloat	American	310,000 „
„	Indian	11,000 „

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi 38 3-4 May-June—London—Sellers.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—37 3-4—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

Tone—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—38 1-4—Feb.-March—Done.

Tone—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 1/2 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Indian 13s.

Months of Shipment—May-August—Value.

Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 2¼d.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,135
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	112
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 *Sellers*	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July *Buyers*	103
Do. do. do. 31st Dec, Do	1,025
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	1,000
Do. do. do. *Buyers*	525
Carnatic	1,000
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares *Seller*	150
Do. do. B. Shares (75 paid) ...	100
Do. do 6 per cent. Debentures *Seller*	100
Do. do. do.	170
Coral	200
Jamalamudgu Press	2,800
Madras United S. W. & M.	700
Do. do.	150
Madura	*nom.* 200
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	550
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	104
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	500
Tinnevelly	450
Tirupur Press	

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	93s.
Champion Reef (fully paid)	6s.
Deccan Goldfields Development (11s. paid) ...	3d.
Dharwar Gold (fully paid)	1s. 4d.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid)	9d.
Glenrock	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid) (new shares) ..	3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (fully paid)	4½d.
Hutti (Nizam's) (fully paid)	18s. 6d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	38s. 9d.
Kempinkote (New) (fully paid)	4d.
Mysore Gold (fully paid)	93s. 9d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	6d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	1s.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	1s.
Nanjungoh (fully paid)	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog (fully paid)	...23s. 6d.
North Anantapur (4s. paid)	... 5s. 6d.
Ooregum Ordinary (fully paid)	14s.
Ooregum Preference (fully paid) ...	20s. 7½d.
Sangli (15s. paid)	3d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)	Rs. 4½
Topuldodi (Nizam) (16s. paid)	*Nom.*

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 16th Feb. 1909 as compared with the statement of 9th Feb. 1909 :—

Liabilities.	Feb. 9. Rs.	a.	p.	Feb. 16. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,65,00,000	0	0	1,65,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,46,65,773	9	7	1,30,03,611	8	3
Other Deposits, &c	16,52,03,327	7	4	16,94,12,137	11	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	5,23,947	9	4	5,52,232	0	3
Sundries	13,53,330	13	6	14,99,443	9	7
Rs...	21,82,76,379	7	9	22,09,67,424	13	8
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized	3,18,91,779	0	0	3,14,74,451	0	0
Investments ...	34,78,384	0	0	35,27,225	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,79,31,438	12	5	4,77,23,533	13	8
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,50,81,163	13	0	5,47,10,413	8	10
Bills discounted, &c	3,16,29,609	7	2	3,08,25,792	4	9
Balances with other Banks ...	24,68,284	11	3	27,46,761	7	7
Bullion	3,950	12	0	3,950	12	0
Dead Stock.....	18,66,634	6	6	18,65,529	15	1
Stamps	17,526	10	6	17,725	6	5
Sundries	4,80,042	4	8	4,03,998	12	6
	17,48,48,813	13	6	17,32,99,412	0	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	4,34,27,565	10	3	4,76,68,012	12	10
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	21,82,76,379	7	9	22,09,67,424	13	8

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	1,08,592	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	15,53,570	do
Other Deposits	42,98,810	Increase.
Post Bills.....	28,285	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,68,487	Decrease.
Loans	2,07,905	do
Accounts of Credit.....	3,70,720	do
Mercantile Bills.....	8,03,817	do
Cash at Head Office	56,90,643	Increase.
Cash at Branches	14,50,193	Decrease.

Percentage 25·84.

CALCUTTA COAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

The following prices were realised at the auctions to-day:—Peepratand, 5·8; Sudamdih, 7·14; Oriental, 4·4, and 4 ; Jumoni, 11·5 ; Sendra, 12·10, 12, 11·12, 11·14; and North West, 6·4 premium.

The following transactions are also reported. Baraboni, 19·4 ; Raneegunge, 21·13 and Jumoni, 11·5 ; Government Paper 93·1 ; and Exchange on Demand 1·3s. 15·16d.

LATER.

Auctions took place as follows in the Coal Share Market here to-day—Burrakur, 18·4 ; Minto, 2-8 premium ; East Jherriah, 2-8 Saltore, 1-4 premium North-West, 4-2 premium,. Other quotations are :—Bhalgora, 17-8, sellers ; Baroboni, 18-4 buyers ; Kassoonda, 43-8 sellers ; Sudamdih 7-12 buyers ; Raneegunge 21-8 sellers ; Jumoni 10.

Government Paper is quoted at 93-12.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,450
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	71 1-2
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	5
	O. 50	50	14 „	181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	55
Alliance Bank Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	250
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100			303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		⅛ c-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6		35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10		133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100			101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330		9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share.....	625	625	82½	xd	2,220
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			300		435
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6		155
Supply and Tramways Co. Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.		118
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.		28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		900
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6		352½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6		285
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50		370
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16		131
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yrp.c.17		125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½		2½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil		8 annas.
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10		210
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd	215
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12		150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10		130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	ii.		25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½		183
Phillips and Co	100	30	...		27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10		52
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		500
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25		18
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 20	10	Nil.		17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8		90
	100	100	Nil.	nom	20
Tata Iron, Steel Co., Limited.....	G. 75	£ 15	...	12½	dis.
	D. 30	60	...		
	P. 150	40	2dis		60½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd	286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd	33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40		640

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold (fully paid) ...	...	12s. 6d.
Balaghat (fully paid)	...	4s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference (fully paid)	...	13s.
Burma Ruby Mines	...	7s.
Champion Reef (fully paid)	...	6s.
Deccan Goldfields Development (11s. paid) ...		3d.
Dharwar Gold (fully paid)	...	1s. 4d.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid)	...	9d.
Glenrock	...	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	...	6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid) (new shares) ..		3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (fully paid)		4½d.
Hutti (Nizam's) (fully paid)		18s. 6d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)		38s. 9d.
Kempinkote (New) (fully paid)		4d.
Mysore Gold (fully paid)		93s. 9d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)		6d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)		1s.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)		1s.
Nanjungoh (fully paid) ...	*Seller*	Rs. 7-8.
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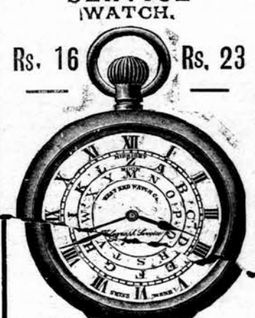

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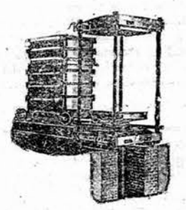

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BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 15th.—The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser is giving a farewell dinner to Mr. P. L. Moore at the Residency on the 23rd instant. A large number of guests have been invited.

Owing to the recent indisposition of Mr. Justice P. S. Krishna Rao, of the Mysore Chief Court, the judgment in the case of Paul vs. the Mysore Fruit Syndicate will not be delivered till some time this week.

The week of special Services in connection with the Y. M. C. A., commenced yesterday evening at 8-30 in the special pandal just off the South Parade. There was a large attendance, and the principal speaker was the Rev. F. W. Heycock, Chaplain of St. Mark's.

In my Notes yesterday on the B. R. V. Camp-of-Exercise, I inadvertently stated that Colonel Moore's command of the Battalion extended to over three years. I should have said that Colonel Moore has commanded the Corps for very nearly five years, his Commisson dating from the 1st April, 1904.

I learn to-day that the Dewan did not leave for camp on Saturday as arranged, owing to his having some urgent business with the Resident. Mr. Madhave Rao is leaving to-morrow on a tour in the Tumkur and Kolar Districts, where the scarcity is reported to be becoming acute.

Mrs. Stuart Fraser is expected back in Bangalore at the end of March.

A man named Audimoolam was to-day convicted by Mr. P. L. Moore, the District Magistrate, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for the theft of a bicycle belonging to Captain Hewitt, of the 14th Hussars.

A warder of the Bangalore Central Jail who permitted a convict to escape from the grounds of the Residency some months ago, also she sent to Jail for three months.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore is expected to return to Bangalore from Bombay on the 24th instant. H. H. the Maharani and the Maharani, C.I. (late Regent,) are returning from Madras on the 22nd instant. His Highness will remain in Bangalore till the return of the Yuvaraj from his Japan tour, when he will go on to his capital at Mysore It has not yet been decided whether His Highness and family will make their usual hot weather trip to Ootacamund this year. A good deal depends on the state of the distress in the Province. If the present distress deepens into actual famine, as it threatens to do, His Highness will not leave for the hills, but it is probable that the Maharani will go up for a short while.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, the Revenue Commissioner and Famine Commissioner, has proceeded on tour to the affected districts of Mysore. The outlook is of the gloomiest character, and cattle are suffering very much for lack of pasture and water. Prices are very high, and, though there have so far been no actual cases of starvation, there is every indication that the poorer classes are drawing near to the end of their slender resources and that very soon relief works of some magnitude will have to be started. Relief funds by private agency have been started locally, chief amongst them being the "Daily Post" which has received the approval of both the Mysore officials and the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, who has headed the list of subscription with a gift of Rs. 100.

Bangalore, 16th Feb.—The Bangalore Amateur Dramatic Society are giving two entertainments at at the Bowring Institute during the current month. The Society is rehearsing Jerome's well known comedy "Miss Hobbs" and will play it on 26th and 27th instant.

The Officers of the B. R. Volunteers are giving a dinner as a farewell function to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, the Commandant, who is leaving the Station. The date of the function has not yet been decided upon.

Sergeant-Instructor Mitchell has been confirmed as Second Class Sergeant-Instructor to the B.R.V. in place of Sergeant-Instructor Moring, promotod Sergeant-Major, with effect from the 13th January. Colour-Sergeant Lovatt, Sherwood Foresters, will officiate as First Class Sergeant-Instructor till the return from leave from England of Sergeant-Instructor C. MacLagan.

A panic was created last night at a native Circus which is performing on the West Parade Maidan. During the act in which a tiger is led out of its cage to perform in the arena, is suddenly escaped from the hands of its keepers and made a sudden plunge towards the entrance of the tent, jumping over the first row of spectators and making its way out of the pavilion. But for the presence of mind of Sub-Inspector Smith, of the Cubbon Park Station, the animal might have caused considerable damage to the crowd. Smith was standing in the door-way as the tiger rushed past him and seeing the possibility of danger to the public, he laid hold of the leash which was fastened to the tiger's neck and was dragged outside the tent. Getting outside the tiger made another dash for liberty, and even turned round and snarled at Smith, but the Policeman held on bravely and shouted at the animal till the keepers rushed up and secured the beast. Smith's plucky conduct deserves commendation at the hands of the authorities.

I referred yesterday to the measures that are being adopted through private agency for the relief of the distress in Mysore and the fund that is being raised through the agency of the "Daily Post." I am informed to-day that Mr. P. L. Moore and other officials besides the Resident are interesting themselves in this matter. Mr. Moore as the President of the Bangalore Amateur Dramatic Society, has offered the proceeds of two entertainments that are being got up by the Society for the fund, and the offer has been thankfully received. The Government have not officially declared that a state of famine exists, though they admit that the distress is becoming more acute every day and so are not granting relief on a famine scale. Nevertheless assistance is being rendered in a manner that is mitigating much of the actual distress. The manner in which the "Daily Post" fund is to be utilised is to import grain from Burma and to sell it to those in actual distress at ordinary market rates, that is to say, the rates obtaining in the localits in normal season. There is, of course, the chance of the scarcity disappearing to a greater or less degree should rain in any quantity fall before the months of April or May, but it is felt that it would be unsafe to delay the creation of a private relief fund till the contingency of the failure of the expected rains arrives for, as was experienced in the great famine of 1876, it takes time to collect a relief fund and if the matter is not taken in hand at once there is a danger that the help, when it comes, will be too late. There is a certain class of poor people who cannot be reached by State relief and it is these that this fund is intended to help.

A GRIM TRAGEDY

The vicinity of Convent Road was last night startled by the report of a grim tragedy which had occurred in the compound of a house occupied by Mr. Byrne. A young chokra while going home about 9-30 p.m. noticed something lying in close proximity to the compound wall not far from the gate. On closer examination it proved to be the dead body of a woman, and in a fright he raised an alarm that attracted all the neighbours. Later on, when the police arrived, they found the body to be that of a woman named Moothial who was employed as an ayah. It was discovered that the woman had been killed by a deep and long gash across her throat and that the murder must have been committed before 8 o'clock. The body was lying on its back on a cloth that had been spread on the ground, and the nature of the wound in the throat was such that it must have caused almost instant death. The woman is said to have been seen near the gate talking to a man about 7-30 p.m., and it is surmised that this man was a jealous lover who had taken the opportunity of avenging himself. No arrest has yet been made, though the Police say they have a clue as to the identity of the murderer. The tragedy has caused some consternation locally as the murder was committed at an early hour of the evening and with only a low wall between the scene of the crime and the public road. The fact that there was no outcry seems to point to the murderer having taken his victim at great disadvantage, and that he must have been sure of the result of his attempt to venture on a cold-blooded murder so early in the night and in such close proximity to a public road. A post-mortem examination of the body was held this morning at the Lady Curzon Hospital and the verdict of the panchayetdars was one of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

Since writing the above, I hear that the Police have suspicions that the murder was committed by a domestic in the service of an Officer who is now in Madras. It is known that this man was on leave in Bangalore and that he was intimate with the murdered woman. He cannot now be found in Bangalore, and the surmise is that after the occurrence he took the mail train at 9 o'clock back to Madras. The Madras Police have been telegraphed to.

NORTH TRAVANCORE.

Kottayam, 13th Feb.—I regret to record the death of Mr. M. Varkki, of the Travancore Judicial Service, which took place yesterday at his residence at Puthupalli, a village in the neighbourhood. He had been in failing health for some time. Born 61 years ago, he was educated first at the Kottayam College and then at the Maharajah's College, Trevandrum. Among his fellow-students were Mr. V. Nagam Aiya, Dewan Peishcar, and Mr. T. Ananda Rao, Councillor of Mysore. He was a prominent Member of the Mar Thoma Syrian Church, and took an active part in the welfare of the Syrian community.

The Bishop has just return from a visitatoin tour which he has made to the hill pastorates of Mankompu, Erumapurah and Melkavu, which lie on this side of the Western Ghauts. The party left for Ambasa, a village at the foot of the Hills, on the 29th January, and were met there the following day by people from Mankompu. The journey thence to the personage situated halfway up a hill has performed by moonlight, and the ascent took nearly two hours. They walked part of the way, and were takin in chairs the rest of it. The Bishop had a very busy time during his stay of ten days on the hills. On Saturday, the 30th January, a Confirmation Service was held in the Mankompu Church, when 75 candidates were confirmed. The Archdeacon read the Service and the Bishop addressed the congregation. In the afternoon Mrs. Gill received the members of the Y.W.C.A. On Sunday morning, the Bishop spent a pleasant half-hour with the members of the Y.M.C.A. At 10 a.m. the usual service was held and the Bishop preached an eloquent sermon. The next day the Bishop and party crossed over to Erumapurah. A short service was held in the evening. On Tuesday, the 2nd instant, a service was held at 7 a.m. in the Church, when the Archdeacon spoke on "Life and Death." This was followed by a Confirmation service. In the afternoon Mrs. Gill addressed a meeting of the women. The same day at 4 p.m., the party left for Walakom, an outstation." Leaving Mrs. Gill to spend the night at Walakom, the Bishop and the Archdeacon proceeded to Kannikal. The ascent was made with much difficulty. Returning to Walakom on the 4th, the Bishop held a Confirmation service, when 70 candidates were presented. The Bishop and party then left for Melkavu, the most important hill pastorate, and reached it on the 5th. An evening service was held in the church that day. The next day a Confirmation service was held and 150 were confirmed. Mrs. Gill, in the afternoon, spoke a few words of advice to more than 200 members of the Y. W. C. A. The Bishop, at a service held later on in the evening, spoke of communion under different aspects. On Sunday, the 7th, a morning service was held in the church; the Archdeacon took "Creation" as the subject of his discourse. At 10-30 the Bishop celebrated the Holy Communion and 470 men and women partook of the sacrament. In the evening there was the usual service. The Bishop addressed the congregation. The Melkavu Church choir did their part so excellently that Mrs. Gill gave them a few rupees for a treat. The next day the Bishop and his party left Melkavu for the plains. Everywhere the Bishop received many petitions. They all contained references to the free grant of Mission land to the members of the Church for cultivation. Now there are more than 500 acres of good land close to these pastorates; but no income worth the names is obtained from it. So it would be in the interests of the Church if the lands were disposed of, and the money invested in paddy fields or cocoanut gardens.

MALABAR.

Calicut, 13th February.—The first Intermediate class of the B. G. M. College will be opened immediately after the results of the Matriculation re-examination have been announced.

Rinderpest is prevailing in several Taluqs of the District and a Veterinary Assistant has been brought from Madras for innoculation work.

The Head Assistant Magistrate of Palghat having called upon the local Sub-Magistrate to explain why a certain case had been twice adjourned, the Sub-Magistrate explained that the Vakil for the defence had asked for the adjournment on the ground that the defence desired to apply for a transfer of the case to the file of some other Court. Subsequently, no such application was made, and the Head Asistant Magistrate has now called upon the Vakil to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for the representations made by him.

The new Municipal Office building, which was opened last Saturday by Mr. F.C. Parsons, the Collecter, was occupied to-day by the Council. It is a handsome little structure, facing the sea, and it has been well built.

At its meeting this evening the Council resolved, in view of a recent G.O., to raise the incidence of the house tax from 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 per cent. Five of the fourteen members present voted against the proposition.

The term of Mr. B. Kamaran Nair, the Municipal Chairman, expires next month, and a keen contest for the Chairmanship is anticipated. The Hon'ble Mr. M. Krishna Nair, B.A.,B.L., Mr. Oitty Krishnan, B.A.,B.L., and Rao Bahadur Ramakrishna Iyer, the late Government Pleader, are candidates, and each represents an important caste in the town. The outgoing Chairman is not likely to stand for re-election.

Three farewells were given during the week to Dr. W. Stokes, of the Basel German Medical establishment, and Mrs Stokes, who proceed to Europe next week on furlough, taking with them the very good wishes of their numerous friend and of the general public. On Wednesday evening the members of the Y.W.C.A. assembled at Plantation House, kindly lent by Mrs. Ferguson, and presented Mrs. Stokes, their retiring President, with a handsome morocco writing pad. On Thursday evening the B.G.M. Indian Christian congregation entertained Dr. and Mrs. Stokes at the B.G.M. Girls' High School when an address was presented accompanied with the gift of a gold brooch to Mrs. Stokes and a gold ring to Dr. Stokes. Last evening, the members of the Y. M. C. A. gave Dr. Stokes a grand farewell, when his valuable and self-sacrificing labours for the Association were testified to by several speakers.

PONDICHERRY.

PONDICHERRY, 15th Feb.—On Saturday, the 6th instant, the Lord Bishop of Madras with Mrs. Whitehead motored into Pondicherry and put up at Mons. Magray's Hotel. The Acting Archdeacon, the Rev. L. E. Cox, and the Chaplain of Cuddalore and Pondicherry, the Rev. E. H. Creak, also stayed at the same Hotel.

The Bishop next morning officiated at Choral Celebration at St. John's Church and in the evening held a Confirmation Service, at which nine candidates were presented for confirmation. This Service began with the singing of "Lead, Kindly Light" while the Bishop and priests passed up the aisle. The whole service was most solemn, and the Bishop's admirable address to the candidates, and in fact to all Christians, will not, I think, be soon forgotton by those who heard it. The Church was filled, and a large crowd stood at the windows outside, and appeared very interested in the service. The Bishop with Mrs. Whitehead left Pondicherry by motor on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

The Chaplain, the Rev. E. H. Creak, and the Lay Trustee, Dr. J. Dartuck, are to be congratulated on the success of their labours in connection with the Bishop's visit.

CALICUT.

Calicut, 12th Feb.—The Bachelors of Calicut have once more entertained us, with their usual hospitality, at a Fancy Dress Ball. Dance of this sort has always its own special attractions, and this one went with spirit from start to finish, band, floor and everything being of the very best. The costumes were excellent, and when dancing was in full swing, it was a really pretty sight.

On the whole the men's costumes outdid those of the fair sex for effectiveness, colour and variety. What, for instance, could have lent more colour to the scene than the pink of the Huntsmen's coats, so bright and new as to leave no doubt that they had never hunted the wily jackal through the paddy flats of Malabar? Captain Atal's costume as an Arab was correct in every detail, and was certainly one of the best. I noticed a very handsome Chinese costume worn by Mr. Moram, while Mr. Christie, in an Egyptian uniform, was most gorgeous and resplendent. Another costume which left nothing to be desired for coolness and comfort, and was at the same time becoming to the wearer, was that of the "flanelled fool." The "Dutch Boy's" dress worn by Mr. Bruce was very good, and so was Mr. Smith as a Monk.

Among the ladies, the "early Victorian costumes" were very pretty and becoming to their wearers. Mrs. Morgan, as "The Merry Widow," wore a handsomo black and gold costume, Mrs. Parsons was a duplicate of one of the straight robed, mob-cap lasses we associate with Kate Greenaway. Mrs. Dunlop's dress as a member of the "Muraparamba Hunt" was certainly one of the best, three-cornered black satin hat lending a chic finish to the costume, Mrs Moore looked well in white satin and powdered hair, and Mrs. Sherman's dress as a "Fortune Teller" was bright and striking. The following is is a more or less correct list of the costumes :—

Ladies.	
Miss Barton Wright	...Colleen Bawn
Mrs Blake	...Poudree
Miss Bonman	...Early Victorian
Mrs Bonman	...Early Victorian
Mrs Branson	...Mary Queen of Scots
Miss Barton	...Kate Greenaway
Mrs Dunlop	...A Member of the Maraparamba Hunt
Mrs Ferguson	...Colleen Bawn
Mrs Moore	...Marquise
Mrs Morgan	...The Merry Widow
Mrs O'Connell	...Mistress Quickly
Mrs Parsons	...Kate Greenaway
Miss Robinson	...A Norwegian Peasant
Miss Saunders	...A Puritan
Mrs Sherman	...A Fortune Teller
Mrs Travers Phillips	...A Puritan
Capt Atal	...An Arab
Mr Bonman	...John Ball
Mr Burer	...A Chinese Coolie
Mr Bruce	...A Dutch Boy
Mr Christie	...An Egyptian Soldier
Mr Cockcraft	...Court Dress
Mr Jolly	...Jack Tar
Mr Leslie	...An Arab
Mr Moran	...A Chinaman
Mr Mylne	...Little Boy Blue
Mr Parsons	...Bird's Custard Powder
Mr Pate	...A Flannelled Fool
Mr Smith	...A Monk
Capt Dunlop, Mr Blake and Mr Ferguson	Members of the Maraparamba Hunt.

There were also several people present in ordinary evening dress.

COONOOR.

Coonoor, 15th Feb.—A visit was paid by some of the Municipal Councillors to the Ralior and Bandiwiah Valleys, the source of the water supply. A great deal of wastage was noted, sufficient, if properly conserved, to warrant a second pipe supply to the reservoir, thus insuring a continual supply of water.

There will be a Club dance on the 19th instant, provided there are a sufficient number of subscribers.

A Concert, in aid of the Diocesan House of Mercy has been arranged to take place in the Church room on the 20th instant. Miss Royal Dawson has kindly promised to sing. An interesting feature in the programme will be a part-song composed by Mrs. Royal-Dawson, L.R.A.M.

The Station promises to be exceptionally full this year. Among forthcoming visitors are the Rajahs of Cochin and Vizianagram, who have both taken houses here, with their respective suites.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipality was held on the 12th instant. There was a good attendance and the agenda list was a long one, consisting of routine business. It was agreed that the new beef and mutton stalls, now in course of construction, should be opened for use next month. It was also proposed and carried that no carts be allowed inside the market enclosure, thus preventing the nuisance of animals being tethered within the vicinity of the vegetable and grain stalls. If all dogs were also kept out it would be an advantage.

The Bishop of Madras is expected here early in April, and will hold a Confirmation Service in All Saints' Church. The extension to the choir vestry is rapidly nearing completion. The enlargement of this room has been a long-felt want.

While workmen are in the Church compound it would be well if some of the tombstones and the railing surrounding these were put in order. At present broken down railings and ill-kept tombstones are all too conspicuous.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It make the hair charmingly beautifuler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

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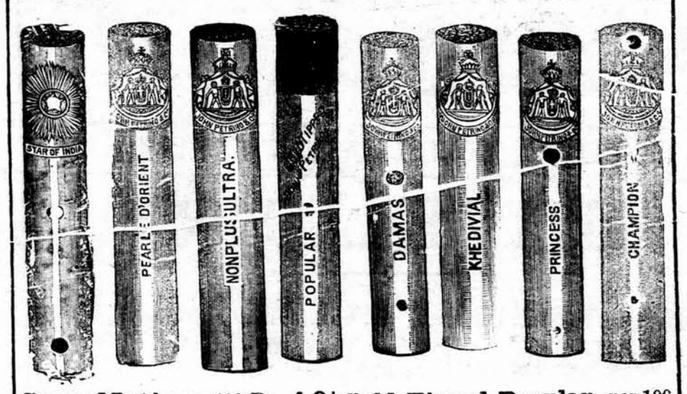

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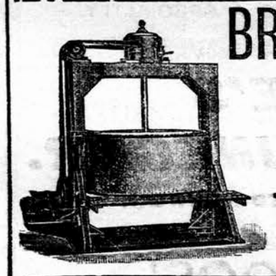

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